Daily Report

Central Eurasia

FBIS-SOV-93-107
Monday
7 June 1993

Daily Report
Central Eurasia

FBIS-SOV-93-107 *7 June 1993*

CONTENTS

NOTICE TO READERS: An * indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

INTERREGIONAL AFFAIRS

CIS To Control Exports of 'Dangerous Technologies' *[KOMMERSANT-DAILY 5 Jun]* 1
Inflated Air Fares Boost Rail Transport Volume *[Moscow TV]* 1
ITAR-TASS Carries Evening Press Review for 4 Jun 1
Press Review for 5 Jun 2

RUSSIA INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Yeltsin Meets U.S. Treasury Secretary Bentsen *[ITAR-TASS]* 4
Chernomyrdin Meets Bentsen *[ITAR-TASS]* 4
Expert Challenges START Counting Principles *[PRAVDA 2 Jun]* 4
Agreement on Food Supplies Signed in Washington *[Moscow Radio]* 5
Commentary on Russian, U.S. Approaches to FRY *[Moscow International]* 5
Kozyrev on Possible Yeltsin-Kravchuk Meeting on Fleet *[ITAR-TASS]* 6
St. Petersburg Businessmen Rush Aid to Black Sea Ships *[ITAR-TASS]* 6
Russian Deputy Naval Commander on Black Sea Fleet Dispute *[Moscow Radio]* 6
Congress of Russian Cities Adopts Resolution on Sevastopol *[Moscow Radio]* 7
Kozyrev Visits Kiev to Discuss Black Sea Fleet 7
Talks Previewed *[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 4 Jun]* 7
Returns to Moscow After Successful Visit *[ITAR-TASS]* 8
TV Report Discusses Visit *[Moscow TV]* 8
Yenikeyev on Kuchma's Statement on Nuclear Weapons *[Moscow International]* 9
Kozyrev on Efforts for Yugoslav Settlement *[Moscow TV]* 9
Croatian Leader Lauds Russian Stand on Yugoslav Settlement *[ITAR-TASS]* 10
Chilean President Aylwin Concludes Visit to Moscow 10
Meets With Zorkin *[ITAR-TASS]* 10
May Get S-300 Air Defense System *[KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA 4 Jun]* 11
Praises Democratization in Russia *[ITAR-TASS]* 11
Ceremony Ends Visit *[ITAR-TASS]* 11
Grachev Discusses Ukrainian Situation on Trip to Germany 12
Believes U.S. Could Mediate in Nuclear Dispute *[Hamburg DPA]* 12
TASS Reports on Grachev Statement *[ITAR-TASS]* 12
Warns About Nuclear Weapons in Ukraine *[Russian TV]* 12
Report on Cost of Cleanup Operation in Former GDR *[Moscow TV]* 13
Banking Cooperation Group Begins Work in Germany *[ITAR-TASS]* 13
Brittan: Space Link With EC Progressing *[AFP]* 13
Shokhin on Russian-EC Trade Relations *[ITAR-TASS]* 14
Conference Held on Cooperation With EC Businesses *[ITAR-TASS]* 14
Ambartsumov Cited on New 'Big Europe' Commission *[PRAVDA 3 Jun]* 15
ROK, Russian Foreign Ministers To Discuss DPRK Issue 16
ROK Foreign Minister Arrives *[Seoul YONHAP]* 16
Kozyrev Receives South Korean Foreign Minister *[ITAR-TASS]* 16
Agree on DPRK Nuclear Issue *[Seoul YONHAP]* 16
Delegation Seeks To Reclaim Embassy Property in Seoul *[ITAR-TASS]* 17
Hokkaido Governor Arrives in Vladivostok *[Vladivostok Radio]* 17
Meets Maritime Kray Leader *[Vladivostok Radio]* 18
Azeri Spokesman on Fate of Servicemen *[Moscow Radio]* 18
Parliamentary Cooperation Pact Signed With Armenia *[ITAR-TASS]* 19
Government Will Maintain Efforts To Resolve Angolan Crisis *[ITAR-TASS]* 19

RUSSIA NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Constitutional Conference

Activities Prior to Start of Conference Reported 20
Presidential Press Service Request *[Moscow Radio]* 20
Supreme Soviet To Participate *[Moscow Radio]* 20
Constitutional Commission Discusses Role *[ITAR-TASS]* 20
Heads of Republics Discuss Procedures *[ITAR-TASS]* 20
Chernomyrdin Comments *[ITAR-TASS]* 20
Yeltsin Aide Explains Procedures *[ROSSIYSKIYE VESTI 5 Jun]* 21
Reports To Be Heard *[Radio Rossii]* 21
Yeltsin Includes Rumyantsev, Yakovlev *[Russian TV]* 21
Conference Seen Threatened by Walkout *[NEZAVISIMAYA GAZETA 5 Jun]* 21
Prosecutor General Comments *[Moscow Radio]* 22
Gavriil Popov Interviewed *[ROSSIYSKAYA GAZETA 2 Jun]* 23
Author of Constitution Previews Conference *[KURANTY 5 Jun]* 23
Constitutional Conference Opens in Moscow 5 Jun 24
Yeltsin Welcomes Participants *[Russian TV]* 24
Yeltsin Report to Conference *[Russian TV]* 25
Khasbulatov Demands To Speak, Leaves Hall *[Moscow Radio]* 30
Deputy Slobodkin 'Dragged' Out *[Russian TV]* 30
Khasbulatov Declares Conference Illegal *[Moscow Radio]* 31
Zorkin Comments on 'Disgraceful Scene' *[Moscow Radio]* 31
Zorkin Not To Follow Khasbulatov *[ITAR-TASS]* 31
Alekseyev Speaks at Conference *[Russian TV]* 32
Speech by Sergey Filatov *[Russian TV]* 32
Conference Seen as More 'Legitimate' *[ITAR-TASS]* 33
Republican Heads Seek 'To Broker Peace' *[ITAR-TASS]* 33
Court Clarifies Reports on Judges *[Radio Rossii]* 34
Officials Interviewed After 5 Jun Proceedings 34
Yeltsin on Khasbulatov 'Provocation' *[Moscow Radio]* 34
Yeltsin on Adopting Constitution *[Moscow TV]* 34
Rumyantsev on Leaving Conference *[Moscow TV]* 35
Shakray Comments on Walkout *[Moscow TV]* 36
Khasbulatov Reads Speech to Journalists *[Russian TV]* 37
Further Khasbulatov Protest *[Moscow TV]* 37
Khasbulatov Denies Walkout Planned *[ITAR-TASS]* 37
Khasbulatov: Referendum Not Ruled Out *[Moscow Radio]* 38
Fedotov Says Court Judges Broke Law *[Russian TV]* 38
Rallies, Polls Held on Sidelines of Conference 38
Opposition Marches to Lubyanka Square *[Moscow Radio]* 38
No Incidents Reported *[Russian TV]* 38
Rally Ends Without 'Serious Conflicts' *[Moscow Radio]* 39
People Support Adopting Constitution *[ITAR-TASS]* 39
Conference Participants Continue Meeting 6 Jun 39
Kozyrev on 'Illusions' of Cooperation *[Moscow Radio]* 39
Parliament Issues 'Statement' *[ITAR-TASS]* 40
Parliament Appeals to Citizens *[Russian TV]* 40
Official Expresses 'Regret' Over Walkout *[Radio Rossii]* 40
Constitutional Conference Continues Work 7 Jun *[ITAR-TASS]* 40
Conference Working in Commissions *[Moscow Radio]* 40
'Observer' Says Work is 'Normal' *[Moscow Radio]* 40
Zorkin Returns To Work *[Moscow TV]* 41
'Positively' Assesses Yeltsin Speech *[ITAR-TASS]* 41
Chernomyrdin, Shakhray Speak *[Radio Rossii]* 41
Commission Adopts Draft Constitution *[ITAR-TASS]* 41
Yeltsin To Meet With Deputies 'This Week' *[Russian TV]* 42

Political Issues

Yeltsin Letter: Laws Adopted By Legislature Need Amending *[ITAR-TASS]* 42
Yeltsin To Meet Federation Leaders, Presidium Members *[Radio Rossii]* 42
Central Bank Head Addresses Meeting 5 Jun *[ITAR-TASS]* 42
Further on Meeting *[ITAR-TASS]* 42
Yeltsin Suspends Guard on Constitutional Court Judges *[Moscow Radio]* 43
Yeltsin Issues Decree on Federal Treaty Working Group *[Moscow TV]* 43
Democratic Party Splits From Civic Union Due to Rutskoy *[ITAR-TASS]* 43
Chernomyrdin Interviewed on Return to Moscow *[Moscow TV]* 43
Statement by Democratic Russia Coordination Council *[ITAR-TASS]* 44
Socialist Workers' Party Holds Congress 5 Jun 44
Rejects Pro-Communist 'Extremists' *[ITAR-TASS]* 44
Elects Leader; Congress Ends *[ITAR-TASS]* 44
Centrist Bloc Spectrum 'Broadened Significantly' *[ROSSIYSKAYA GAZETA 4 Jun]* 45
Parliament Rebuked Over Prosecutor Impartiality Issue *[PRAVDA 3 Jun]* 45
Khasbulatov Approval Rating '11 Times Lower Than' Yeltsin *[KURANTY 3 Jun]* 46

Economic Issues

Yeltsin Decree Increases Supervision of Precious Metals *[ITAR-TASS]* 46
Yeltsin Decree Abolishes Land Reform Center *[ITAR-TASS]* 46
Russian 1993 Budget Law Published *[ROSSIYSKAYA GAZETA 1 Jun]* 46

Supreme Soviet

Ryabov on Parliament 'Showdown,' Khasbulatov *[IZVESTIYA 4 Jun]* 58
Khasbulatov Aide Issues Statement *[Radio Rossii]* 59
Khasbulatov Submits 'Yet Another Draft Constitution' *[Moscow Radio]* 59
Procedure for Constitution Adoption Decided *[Moscow Radio]* 60
No Action Taken Against Moscow's Anpilov *[Radio Rossii]* 60
Filatov Meets Group of Presidium Members *[Russian TV]* 60

Regional Affairs

Dudayev Says 'No Crisis of Power' in Chechnya *[Moscow Radio]* 60
Dudayev Threatens Force Against Chechen Referendum *[ITAR-TASS]* 60
Polling Stations Open Despite Ban *[Moscow TV]* 61
No Referendum; Troops Block Groznyy *[ITAR-TASS]* 61
Dudayev Said To Offer 'Compromise' *[Moscow TV]* 61
Russian Military Presence Grows Along Chechen Borders *[NEZAVISIMAYA GAZETA 5 Jun]* 61
Chechnya's Mamodayev Adresses Moscow News Conference
[KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA 4 Jun] 61
Ossetian Official on Situation in Conflict Zone *[ITAR-TASS]* 62
Situation 'Remains Complex' *[ITAR-TASS]* 62
Seven Ossetians Killed *[ITAR-TASS]* 62
Federation, Tatarstan Sign Oil, Education Agreements *[Moscow Radio]* 63
Reports of Tuva Leader Favoring Secession Denied *[ROSSIYSKAYA GAZETA 2 Jun]* 63

UKRAINE

International Affairs

Aspin, Talbott To Mediate Security Concerns *[Kiev Radio]* 64
Aspin Arrives for Talks on START I *[Radio Rossii]* 64
Aspin, Talbott Greeted on Arrival *[Kiev International]* 64
Morozov Cited on Relations *[Kiev International]* 64
Kravchuk Begins Talks With Russia's Kozyrev *[UKRINFORM]* 65
Kozyrev Comments on Talks *[Radio Rossii]* 65
Morozov on Ships With St. Andrew's Flags *[Moscow Radio]* 65
Official Views Situation *[Radio Rossii]* 65
Kozyrev Departs *[ITAR-TASS]* 66

Black Sea Fleet Delegation Discusses Concerns *[Kiev Radio]* 65
Republican Party Opposes Leasing Naval Base *[ITAR-TASS]* 66
Kravchuk, Czechia's Uhde Discuss Security Zone *[Prague CTK]* 67

National Affairs

Durdynets Outlines Nuclear Arms Stance to Parliament *[Kiev International]* 67
Kuchma Statement on Nuclear Status Said 'Personal Position' *[KOMMERSANT-DAILY 4 Jun]* . 70
Favors START I, Not NPT *[Moscow Radio]* 71
Zlenko, Durdynets Conditionally Favor START Ratification
[NEZAVISIMAYA GAZETA 5 Jun] 71
Polls Show People Favor Nuclear Weapons *[Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 4 Jun]* 71
START I Ratification 'Deferred Indefinitely' *[Russian TV]* 72
Parliament Decides on 'Further Examination' *[Kiev International]* 72
Further Debate on Arms Treaties *[IZVESTIYA 5 Jun]* 73

WESTERN REGION

Belarus

Confusion in Parliament Over Signing CIS Treaty *[Radio Rossii]* 74
Nation Paying $350 Million Oil Debt to Russia *[Minsk Radio]* 74
Supreme Soviet Deputies Discuss Money, Credit *[Minsk Radio]* 74

Moldova

Dniester Region Talks 'Not Going Anywhere' *[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 3 Jun]* 75
Parliament Examines Draft Law on Ethnic Rights *[BASAPRESS]* 75

CENTRAL ASIA

Kazakhstan

North Korea's NPT Withdrawal Causes Concern, Anxiety *[Seoul Radio]* 76
Nazarabayev Holds Talks With German Minister *[KAZTAG]* 76
German Development Aid Pledged *[Hamburg DPA]* 76
Further on Cooperation Talks *[Almaty Radio]* 77
Narzarbayev Receives Cuban Ambassador; Ties Discussed *[KAZTAG]* 77
Communications Accord Signed With Russia *[Almaty Radio]* 77
Leninsk Servicemen 'Riot'; Ringleaders Found Out *[Almaty Radio]* 77
More on Riots Near Leninsk *[ITAR-TASS]* 77

Tajikistan

Resolution on Refugees' Return From Afghanistan *[Dushanbe Radio]* 78
Half Million Refugees Return; Rakhmanov Comments *[ITAR-TASS]* 78
Rakhmanov Issues Amnesty for Those in War *[Moscow Radio]* 78
Rakhmanov Receives UN Envoy Kittani *[Dushanbe Radio]* 78
Speaker Terms Joint-Russian Treaty 'Historical' Event *[ITAR-TASS]* 79

CAUCASUS

Azerbaijan

Commander, Troops of Second Corps Rebel in Gyandzha 80
Clash With Militia *[TURAN]* 80
Riot Police Seize 'Armed Militants' *[ITAR-TASS]* 80
Rebels Holding Officials *[ASSA-IRADA]* 80
Casualties Reported *[ITAR-TASS]* 80
Government Sends 20,000 Troops *[ASSA-IRADA]* 81

Rebel Commander on 'Massacre' *[ASSA-IRADA]* 81
State Committee Leaves for Gyandzha *[Baku Radio]* 81
New Military Officials Appointed *[Baku Radio]* 81
Rebel Claims 1,250 Hostages *[Ankara TV]* 81
Other Units Join Rebels *[Russian TV]* 82
USSR Flag Raised *[TURAN]* 82
Government Hostages Named *[ITAR-TASS]* 82
Opposition Leader Briefs Press *[TURAN]* 83
Rebel Claims Agreement With Government *[Ankara TV]* 83
Prime Minister Resigns *[TURAN]* 83
Armenia Launches Offensive in Tauzskiy Rayon *[TURAN]* 83
General on Air Defense System *[Baku TV]* 84
Fire in Milli Mejlis Building Under Investigation *[ASSA-IRADA]* 84
Blamed on Faulty Wiring *[TURAN]* 84
Commander's Office Notes 'Armed Resistance' in Baku *[ASSA-IRADA]* 84
State Secretary Defends Extension of Emergency Rules *[Baku TV]* 84
Elchibey Blames 'Certain Groups' for Conflict *[Moscow Radio]* 85
Karabakh Leader Says Prevailing Calm 'Ominous' *[Moscow Radio]* 85
Kerimov Says Status of Russian Troops Must Be Determined *[Baku TV]* 85
Armenia Rejects Humanitarian Aid From Kazakhstan *[TURAN]* 86
Iranian Intelligence Reprotedly Steps Up Operations *[Moscow TV]* 86
British Parliamentarians Tour Conflict Zone *[Baku TV]* 86
Milli Mejlis To Accept Share of USSR Foreign Debt *[TURAN]* 86
Official Notes Conditions for Joining CIS Economic Union *[Baku TV]* 86
Privatization Mechanism To Differ From Russian Model *[Baku TV]* 87
World Bank Group Recommends Technical Assistance *[ASSA-IRADA]* 87
Split Perceived in Azerbaijani Ruling Elite *[ROSSIYSKAYA GAZETA 8 Jun]* 87

BALTIC STATES

Latvia

Voting Under Way for Parliament in Riga *[Riga Radio]* 89
High Voter Turnout Reported *[Moscow TV]* 89
Results of Election Abroad *[Riga Radio]* 89
Further Details on Election Abroad *[Riga Radio]* 89
'Way of Latvia' Party Leading *[Riga Radio]* 90

CIS To Control Exports of 'Dangerous Technologies'

MK0506102493 Moscow KOMMERSANT-DAILY in Russian 5 Jun 93 p 2

[Konstantin Smirnov report: "Conference on Export Control. CIS Intends To Control Export of 'Dangerous' Technologies"]

[Text] The Russian Foreign Ministry has proceeded with practical steps to create within the CIS a system of control for the export of materials and technologies used in the production of weapons of mass destruction. Yesterday, the first conference on the subject attended by representatives of the CIS countries ended in Moscow. KOMMERSANT-DAILY experts note that in Russia there is no shortage of agencies willing to take the process of setting up export control in the CIS under their wing, just as there is a lack of proper control over the export of raw and other materials used in the production of the weapons of mass destruction in the CIS outside Russia.

At present, Russia alone exercises control over the export of raw materials, equipment, technologies, and services that may be used in the production of weapons of mass destruction and their delivery systems. This has been done on the basis of special control lists compiled by the Russian Government's Commission for Export Control in April 1992.

As for CIS-wide decisions, the situation so far has been such that real control is nonexistent, but the number of agencies willing to organize it is growing. On 26 June 1992 the heads of the Commonwealth signed an agreement on coordinating efforts on the matters of the export of dual-purpose materials and technologies. The chiefs of the CIS countries' Foreign Economic Relations Ministries approved in Almaty on 31 May 1993 the agreement on setting up the CIS Export Control Council to be headed by the chief of the Russian export control commission (see KOMMERSANT-DAILY of 2 June).

Now the Russian Foreign Ministry, having remembered that it should "supervise" disarmament-related problems, joined the effort to set up such a council. From 3-4 June, the first conference of Foreign Ministries and other interested agencies of the countries' parties to the Agreement on Multilateral Export Control took place. The Russian delegation handed the chiefs of Armenian, Belarusian, Kazakhstani, Tajikistani, and Ukrainian delegations the control lists of materials, export, technologies, and also documents regulating the procedure for their utilization in Russia. The Russian side expects to receive an answer by the end of the year at the next conference, which is scheduled to take place in Minsk. As a result, the creation of a CIS-style Cocom is proceeding along a number of routes at one time—via the CIS Council for Multilateral Export Control, the Council of Chiefs of CIS Foreign Economic Relations Ministries, and regular (held at least twice a year) conferences sponsored by the CIS Foreign Ministries.

[Article includes the following boxed passage]

Decisions of the export control conference of CIS countries

—To bring national export control systems in line with existing international regimes;

—To complete the work on creating operating national export control systems in CIS countries;

—To hold at least twice a year regular conferences of CIS countries' representatives on matters related to control over the export of raw and other materials, export, technologies, and services, which may be used for the creation of the weapons of mass destruction;

—In the period leading up to the next conference, scheduled for the end of the year in Minsk, representatives of the Republic of Belarus will act as coordinators of the organization of national export control systems within the CIS.

Inflated Air Fares Boost Rail Transport Volume

PM0406152393 Moscow Ostankino Television First Channel Network in Russian 1700 GMT 3 Jun 93

[By Mukhtar Ganiyev and Sadyr Ziyamukhamedov from Tashkent; from the "Novosti" newscast]

[Excerpt] [Ganiyev over video of railroad scenes, conference] The old Union has fallen apart, but the railroads continue to link the economies of the former republics of the USSR. In line with tradition, the railroad men are working honestly, without lodging claims, holding rallies, or staging strikes.

A state's independence is worthless if the state does not have transport links with the outside world. As a result of the astronomical increases in air fares, the volume of rail passengers in Russia alone has increased by 20 percent during the past five months. During the summer months there will be more problems. The railwaymen believe that these are better solved jointly. During the latest, the eighth, meeting of the [CIS] Council for Railway Transport in Tashkent, a package of interstate documents is to be discussed and a number of agreements are to be signed, which will make it possible to speed up the transportation of passengers and freight by rail, and clarify procedures for the mutual settlement of accounts and the formalities during the conveyance of passengers and goods through railroad border crossings between states of the former Union. [passage omitted]

ITAR-TASS Carries Evening Press Review for 4 Jun

LD0406192393 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 1810 GMT 4 Jun 93

["Moscow Evening Newspapers—Review"—ITAR-TASS headline]

[Text] June 4 TASS—An IZVESTIYA front page article carries new facts on disorder in the Armed Forces.

According to the newspaper, "on the Sakhalin coast the military lost not only strontium, but also missiles". In August, 1987, military lost a power unit stuffed with radioactive strontium '90 on the Sakhalin coast. Today IZVESTIYA carries a more sensational report.

The resumption of combat operations is possible in the immediate future, Chief Military Adviser of Eduard Shevardnadze Colonel Vladimir Chikovani told the IZVESTIYA exclusive interview today.

Abkhazians are buying new batches of arms and ammunition. In Chikovani's words, in the ten days of the truce, the Abkhazian side violated the ceasefire agreement for about 30 times.

The Georgian military and political heads believe the Abkhazians used the truce, reached after a Moscow meeting of Eduard Shevardnadze and Boris Yeltsin, to increase their military strength and prepare a new large-scale offensive at Sukhumi, says IZVESTIYA.

An exclusive IZVESTIYA interview of Kazakh President Nursultan Nazarbayev dwells on a possibility of integration of Commonwealth states, former Soviet republics and even East European countries.

Economists Stanislav Shatalin, Nikolay Petrakov, Leonid Abalkin and Grigoriy Yavlinskiy will come to Almaty in a few days at Nazarbayev's invitation to discuss a concept of the new stage of inter-state relations in the post-Soviet space and elaboration of a large-scale integration initiative. "The hidden motive and prospects for this meeting are rather considerable," says IZVESTIYA.

In the opinion of Nazarbayev, "some politicians continue to unjustifiably and sometimes speculatively contrast the idea of sovereignty with integration processes". The Kazakh leader called for "delegating a number of powers to interstate coordinating bodies in the interests of all, since we grew up in the Soviet Union and the CMEA and simply do not have another experience".

The newspaper cites Abkhazian leader Vladislav Ardzinba as saying the Abkhazian side did not take an obligation on cease-fire and will resume combat operations when it thinks this necessary.

IZVESTIYA carries further coverage of the elaboration and adoption of a new Russian fundamental law. The soonest adoption of the new constitution "would help to overcome the power crisis," believes IZVESTIYA writer Otto Lacis.

In his opinion, "the convocation of the constitutional conference as a consultative body does not exclude a possibility of congress adoption of the constitution. At the same time, the creation of the constitutional conference confirms a possibility to search for other democratic and legitimate ways in case the congress fails to fulfill the will of the people, who clearly called for further boosted democratic reforms on April 25".

Clashes in the Chechen town of Groznyy resulted in several people killed and about 60 arrested, reports the VECHERNAYA MOSKVA newspaper. This morning special units under the Chechen president took control over the city assembly and police buildings.

Press Review for 5 Jun

LD0506064293 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 0550 GMT 5 Jun 93

["Press Review"—ITAR-TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow June 5 ITAR-TASS—The constitutional conference which opens in the Kremlin today is in the centre of attention of today's newspapers. They assess in different ways the role and significance of the conference in the political life of the country and try to forecast its possible outcome and the resolutions this representative forum may adopt. ROSSIISKIYE VESTI, publication of the government, writes that "the constitutional process in Russia cannot be stopped". In its opinion, the constitutional conference will become the arena of a bitter struggle of different viewpoints and ambitions. This follows from a large number of amendments to the president's draft constitution—1,500. "Perhaps, the constitutional conference cannot reach agreement. But it is highly probable that the president's team has more than one plan of action at the conference. If one proceeds from the assumption that the reaching of agreement on a single draft constitution is the maximum programme, then one can be certain they have a minimum programme too. It may envisage agreement on some constitutional act to be adopted for the period of transition."

ROSSISKAYA GAZETA publishes the "appeal of participants in the all-Russian conference of representatives of soviets (councils) of people's deputies of all levels to citizens of the Russian Federation", which calls for "civic accord and cooperation". The publication of the Russian parliament believes that the country's fundamental law should be worked out and adopted "only within the constitutional framework on the basis of Russian laws and the Federal Treaty. Any conferences discussing draft constitutions can only have the status of a consultative body."

NEZAVISIMAYA GAZETA believes there are three possible ways the situation will develop at the constitutional conference. It forecasts the struggle around the president's draft constitution. But, the newspaper continues, "taking into account the president's desire to legalise the creation of a strong presidential republic with the help of the new constitution, as well as the desire of his opponents to prevent it, the prospects of getting a single coordinated draft constitution looks rather bleak."

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, publication of the Russian Defence Ministry, also stresses this aspect of the problem. "People representing various outlooks are getting together in the Kremlin mostly on a kind of a reconnaissance mission in order to detect firing positions and the order of battle, as well as to get a closer look at the opponents, to try and find out what they are

capable of and what can be expected from them," the newspaper writes. According to KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, the struggle will be especially acute over the part of the constitution dealing with the rights of the president and the relationship between the branches of authority.

In the opinion of KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA, "the conference is going to discuss not the quarrel of Boris Nikolaevich and Ruslan Imranovich, but ways of granting independence to the regions without destroying the Federation."

PRAVDA publishes the draft constitution of the Russian Federation, drawn up "as a legislative initiative by a group of communist people's deputies with the participation of a large group of scholars who provided consultations." According to PRAVDA, this draft constitution, unlike those submitted by the president and the Constitutional Commission, regards soviets (councils) of people's deputies as the basis of state power.

Deputy Prime Minister Sergey Shakhray has contributed a large article to TRUD, which deals with the problems of dual power in Russia, dictatorship and a new constitution. In his opinion, most of the conflicts the country is facing now are constitutionally-based: the existing constitution is full of provisions which contradict each other. The most important thing, he believes, is that "we have not yet created a system of state institutions, legislative, executive and judicial authorities."

Deputy prime minister and minister of finance Boris Fyodorov analyses in TRUD some aspects of the policy pursued by the Russian Government. In his opinion, inflation is the most serious problem today. Economic and political stability depend on whether or not it will be curbed. He said the government was taking tough measures in the sphere of finances and budget policy, which are aimed at curbing inflation.

Yeltsin Meets U.S. Treasury Secretary Bentsen

LD0506081293 Moscow ITAR-TASS World Service in Russian 0701 GMT 5 Jun 93

[Text] Moscow, 5 Jun (ITAR-TASS)— A meeting took place in the Kremlin today between President Boris Yeltsin of the Russian Federation and U.S. Secretary of the Treasury Lloyd Bentsen. The press service of the president of the Russian Federation reports that questions on the preparation of the G-7 meeting in Tokyo with the Russian president's participation and also the financial aspects of bilateral relations between Russia and the United States were discussed.

Lloyd Bentsen handed Boris Yeltsin a personal message from U.S. President Bill Clinton.

Chernomyrdin Meets Bentsen

LD0506091893 Moscow ITAR-TASS World Service in Russian 0655 GMT 5 Jun 93

[Report by ITAR-TASS correspondent Sergey Podyapolskiy]

[Text] Moscow, 5 Jun—Viktor Chernomyrdin, chairman of the Government of the Russian Federation, today met U.S. Secretary of the Treasury Lloyd Bentsen.

Valentin Sergeyev, of the press service of the Russian Government, reports that in the course of the meeting, Viktor Chernomyrdin briefed the U.S. guest on the economic situation in the country. He stressed that the Russian Government is following a course of reforms and does not under any circumstances intend to change this course.

Lloyd Bentsen called on the Russian cabinet of ministers, apart from interaction at the intergovernmental level, to work more vigorously with the private sector of the U.S. economy with a view to increasing the total volumes of investments.

The U.S. Secretary of the Treasury showed an interest in the project for the development of the Sakhalin shelf. As is known, for the implementation of this project, a consortium has been set up in which five major American companies are members. The Russian prime minister informed Lloyd Bentsen that next week a conference of representatives of the consortium with the leaders of the organs of government of the Far Eastern region is scheduled, at which questions on the practical implementaton of the project will be discussed.

Viktor Chernomyrdin confirmed that in the middle of June he is planning to make a visit to Washington for talks with the U S. vice president, stressing the Russian side's interest in expanding bilateral economic cooperation.

Expert Challenges START Counting Principles

PM0406123593 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Jun 93 p 7

[Article by Professor Aleksandr Zolotov, doctor of military sciences, under the rubric "Disarm, but Intelligently": "Assessments False and Real"]

[Text] In the sphere of Russia's defense capability as a sovereign state, the signing of the Russian-U.S. treaty on further reductions of strategic offensive arms (START II) has caused the most commotion. And no wonder: Assessments of this treaty are too contradictory.

I agree with those who consider that in assessing START II we should be guided not by emotions and political ambitions, but by sober reason. I think that nuclear weapons today are indeed political weapons more than anything else, and that it is by no means obligatory to possess exactly the same number of nuclear munitions as the state which has the most. But, unlike many people who express these, at first sight, sensible ideas, I maintain that it is necessary to bear in mind real weapons. In other words, the weapons which could actually be launched against appointed targets and reach them. In our country, however, all calculations are carried out on the basis of the weapons stockpiled by the sides in general. We do not consider at all the fact that a significant part of our weapons is essentially an ultra-expensive window dressing or ballast, even getting rid of which is quite difficult.

Calculations made even according to the most perfect methods will be false if the criterion for assessing efficiency is selected incorrectly and the wrong initial data are entered. I venture to assert that the assessment of the opposition of the sides' forces according to the criterion of military-strategic parity is radically incorrect and was false from the very beginning. Quantitative indicators alone have not been employed in science for a long time. This is an outmoded method.

How is the quality of military potentials to be assessed? Only with the aid of their coefficients of efficiency, by which it should be understood the capability of the sides to REALIZE the potential at their disposal given any scenario of the outbreak of hostilities, even the most disadvantageous for them (a surprise attack and the protacted waging of military operations using conventional weapons). In the ability to realize our potential, we lag significantly behind the United States, and especially in that part of the triad onto which the START II treaty shifts the center of gravity of Russia's strategic weapons for the coming decades (roughly from 25 to 60 percent). We are talking about nuclear missile submarines. Even if our fleets outwardly have quantative parity in their nuclear potentials, this parity disappears in terms of qualitative indicators. From the many reasons for this, we will select the three major ones.

First, because the United States' missile-carrying submarines patrol all the regions of the world's oceans that suit

them unmolested, owing to the extremely low efficiency of Russia's antisubmarine forces. And vice versa. Our missile-carrying submarines have already, in effect, been "ousted" from the ocean zone by the forces and resources of the extremely advanced antisubmarine warfare system of the United States and their allies (hundreds of billions of dollars were spent on its development) and have been "pinned" our own coastline.

Second, by the time that implementation of the treaty's provisions has been completed, our part of the sea-launched strategic potential will be mainly located in obsolescent and obsolete missile carriers, for which not only the launch of missiles, but even elementary putting to sea will be a problem.

Third, we need to significantly improve the guidance system of the missile-carrying submarines, since, even in this question, we are far from being in an equal position to our "opponents."

This is only on one aspect of the triad. It could be objected that questions of realizing potential are our internal affairs and have no relevance to international agreements. But I am certainly not expressing my thoughts for the sake of the Pentagon or Geneva.

So there is no question that it is undoubtedly necessary to reduce the nuclear missile potential. But it should be reduced not in accordance with principles of quantitative parity, but **in accordance with principles of qualitative defense sufficiency.** This, too, is equilibrium. But equilibrium by which in one tray of the scales is placed the realizable part of our combat potential, and in the other, the part required to perform tasks assigned.

If there is no such equilibrium we run up against either an excess of weapons, or a shortage of them. So that the term "surplus sufficiency," which is sometimes used, is nonsense. The same goes for "reasonable sufficiency," since equilibrium cannot be unreasonable. For example, let us suppose that in order to perform the task of deterring aggression, it is sufficient to have a certain number of nuclear charges. That means, we can reduce the nuclear potential to precisely this figure. Always provided that all these charges, once being launched, will reach their appointed targets and disable them.

The question arises: How is the realizable and requisite part of the potential to be determined in advance? This is a topic for a separate discussion. However, I will remark that military science does have methods for resolving this problem. U.S. military specialists, in the interests of saving resources, are carrying out entire command and staff exercises with the aid of simulated combat operations. And us? Our current leadership continues to reduce appropriations for military science. With such an approach there can be no question of any Russian security, defensive capability, or sovereignty.

Agreement on Food Supplies Signed in Washington

LD0506120093 Moscow Mayak Radio Network in Russian 0930 GMT 5 Jun 93

[Text] An agreement on food supplies to Russia worth $700 million has been signed in Washington. It is the first in a series of accords in this area that are to be signed in accordance with a decision reached at the Russian-American summit in Vancouver. According to the accord, $435 million of the allocated sum will be granted to Russia in the form of credit guarantees for the purchase of grain, butter, vegetable oil, meat, poultry, and sugar from the United States. A further $65 million are being allocated by the U.S. Government in the form of gratuitous food aid, and $200 million is to go toward paying for transport expenses.

Commentary on Russian, U.S. Approaches to FRY

LD0506194293 Moscow Radio Moscow World Service in English 1710 GMT 5 Jun 93

[Commentary by Valentin Zorin]

[Text] Some American mass media have been telling their readers, listeners, and viewers that Moscow and Washington have serious foreign policy differences. In most cases, what they are hinting at is clear: Both countries have taken their own attitude to the crisis in the former Yugoslavia. This nervousness some U.S. circles have displayed over the different approaches Washington and Moscow have towards the crisis in Bosnia is apparently due to one utterly unjustified and dangerous illusion.

It must have seemed to some in the United States that economic problems experienced by Russia these days leave no room for an independent foreign policy. Some politicians have gone from one extreme to the other, from decades of confrontation-biased thinking to the assumption that from now on Moscow will invariably follow in the footsteps of the United States. True, one can only welcome the fact that on quite a few occasions Russian and U.S. diplomats acted in cooperation, of which the common position during the Persian Gulf crisis is evidence.

However, it would be naive to think that Russia, which has remained a great power after all, and [as heard] will always act exactly how Washington does. It has always had its own interests and it still has them and they do not necessarily coincide with the foreign policy of the United States. This is quite normal and there is no reason to overdramatize differences on the issue of the Bosnian crisis, the more so since the scale of differences in itself is not a reason for concern.

A few words about the differences, though. Apparently Washington is still prone to the habit of acting from the position of strength and seeking too simple solutions to problems that are too complicated. The rise of a new generation of U.S. politicians to power, those who did

not go through Vietnam, apparently has its negative effects. If there is an attempt to cut the Gordian knot it will not resolve the problem; Russian and other European countries are certain about this. There can be no equivalent of the Desert Storm operation in Yugoslavia. This is clear to those who are familiar with the geopolitical factors and the geography and history of the republics that once made up the former Yugoslav Federation. This is the reason why the Russian diplomats proceed from the fact that the problem can be resolved by political means and not by military ones. True, a political solution would require more time and effort, but it is the sole possible one.

The emergence of another military trouble spot in Europe will be a threat to world peace. It would endanger everything positive that has been achieved in terms of easing international tension over the past few years. The latest events are evidence that Washington has turned an attentive ear to such arguments and this is yet another reason to avoid aggravating tension in Russian-U.S. relations at a time when there are problems with finding ways out of the conflict. It appears that joint efforts to formulate a common policy would be realistic. United States and Russian politicians will certainly manage to find optimum solutions. For this, all aspects of the problem must be taken into account and neither opinion regarded as the sole correct one.

Kozyrev on Possible Yeltsin-Kravchuk Meeting on Fleet

LD0406193293 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 1811 GMT 4 Jun 93

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent Roman Zadunaysky]

[Text] Moscow June 4 TASS—A meeting of the Russian and Ukrainian presidents on the Black Sea Fleet may be held on June 17 in Mukholatka, Dagomys, the Krasnodar territory, well-informed military sources told ITAR-TASS in Sevastopol.

The Russian and Ukrainian presidents have a considerable coincidence of opinion on the Black Sea Fleet issues, and they have taken the problems under personal control, Russian Foreign Minister Andrey Kozyrev told a meeting with Black Sea Fleet officers at the fleet staff today.

Sources at the staff told ITAR-TASS, Kozyrev noted the creation of the Russian and Ukrainian Navies in the Black Sea should not result in the appearance of two confronting naval groups. He said they cannot make people to take political decisions, which are the prerogative of the Russian and Ukrainian presidents.

In Kozyrev's opinion, they should do away with vagueness.

Russia will not leave Sevastopol, it will continue social and economic assistance to the city, noted the foreign minister.

Asked why the Ukrainian Defence Ministry deploys assault units in the Crimea, Deputy Ukrainian Defence Minister Ivan Bizhan said this is not so and "military reform in the Crimea is based on the common sense".

The meeting with officers, also attended by Ukrainian Foreign Minister Anatoliy Zlenko and Crimean Parliament Head Nikolay Bagrov, was heated and dynamic.

Today Andrey Kozyrev visited the Kerch anti-submarine ship.

St. Petersburg Businessmen Rush Aid to Black Sea Ships

LD0406202293 Moscow ITAR-TASS World Service in Russian 1310 GMT 4 Jun 93

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent Roman Zadunayskiy]

[Text] Moscow, 4 Jun—A Yak-40 aircraft left St. Petersburg for Sevastopol today carrying humanitarian aid donated by city businessmen for the seamen of the Black Sea fleet who have hoisted the St. Andrew's flag, the ITAR-TASS correspondent learned in the Black Sea fleet headquarters.

Businessmen in St. Petersburg decided to help the Black Sea sailors after Decree No. 103 of 20 May, issued by Ukrainian Defense minister Colonel-General Konstantin Morozov, proclaimed all Black Sea fleet ships flying the flag of the Russian Navy to be ships of a foreign state and therefore struck off the list for all allowances and supplies.

More than 200 of the 380 Black Sea fleet ships have so far raised the St. Andrew's flag.

Russian Deputy Naval Commander on Black Sea Fleet Dispute

LD0406212193 Moscow Mayak Radio Network in Russian 0523 GMT 4 Jun 93

[Text] [Announcer] Feliks Gromov, commander in chief of the Russian Navy, has joined Andrey Kozyrev on his visit to Kiev. Now I shall introduce you to the Russian side in the dispute [on the Black Sea Fleet]. It will be represented by Admiral Igor Kasatonov, first deputy commander in chief of the Russian Navy.

[Begin Kasatonov recording] Certain destructive forces within the Ukrainian Defense Ministry have given themselves a task of complete seizure of the fleet. This, of course, is against Russia's interests. The split of a single navy fleet has given rise to doubts about social guarantees for all people, first of all, remuneration for their service and provision for their families. People did not agree with this. All this [the protest] was done in a rather mild way—they were awaiting a political solution.

However, certain people did not accept this, I mean, the Ukrainian Defense Ministry. Initially, they used the tactics of creeping Ukrainianization. But can you hoist

the Ukrainian flag on a ship where only 19 percent are of Ukrainian nationality? Nineteen percent of the officers and 30 percent of the men were of Ukrainian nationality in the whole of the fleet. Now, of course, their number is higher.

The Ukraine Defense Ministry was very displeased when they saw that this creeping Ukrainianization did not succeed. At the end of last year they changed their tactics and strategy. They chose tactics aimed at strangling the fleet. Socially—by deliberate failure to provide a lot of people with housing and putting financial pressures on servicemen. They were also depriving the fleet of its repair base. In other words, they wanted to bring the fleet to its knees. Colonel General Morozov was saying all the time: Let the people decide, let the seamen make their choice. These were his sacred words after the conference in May last year.

People have made their choice. At the moment, all the fleet is ready to hoist the St. Andrew flag—from Ismail to Kerch. Of course, we restrain the military ships. But the working collectives are hoisting these flags.

The situation in the Black Sea Fleet is very complicated. The Ukrainian Defense Ministry has already issued orders to strike those ships that hoisted the St. Andrew's flag off their financial register. I should like to say that we have a serious responsibility toward these people, the [Ukrainian] Defense Ministry has a responsibility toward Russia. There has to be a proper way to treat these people on the one side, and, naturally, all this should be given an appropriate status. Of course, we should continue talks with Ukraine at government level, so that it is carried out in a civilized way. [end recording]

[Announcer] This was the point of view of Admiral Igor Kasatonov, deputy commander in chief of the Russian Navy. As for the meeting between the presidents of Russia and Ukraine, it is expected to take place in mid-June.

Congress of Russian Cities Adopts Resolution on Sevastopol

LD0606102593 Moscow Mayak Radio Network in Russian 0700 GMT 6 Jun 93

[Text] The first Congress of Russian Cities was held in Moscow on 5 June. Among the documents adopted by the congress is a resolution on the problems of the Black Sea Fleet and its main naval base—the hero city of Sevastopol. The congress deems the situation in the Black Sea Fleet and Sevastopol as unacceptable and appeals to the president, the Supreme Soviet, the government, and the Russian Ministry of Foreign Affairs to adopt urgently the necessary measures needed to resolve the problem. This report came from RIA.

Kozyrev Visits Kiev to Discuss Black Sea Fleet

Talks Previewed

PM0706121793 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 4 Jun 93 p 1

[Aleksandr Golts article: "St. Andrew's Flag on Black Sea—Challenge Or Alarm Signal? Russian-Ukrainian Talks Start Today"]

[Text] Today there are only two major military formations in the world under the command of two states at once. They are the Franco-German Army Corps and the Black Sea Fleet. Paris and Bonn are trying out this form of military integration today in an endeavor to prepare for a joint response to the challenges of an uncertain and possibly unstable future. Moscow and Kiev, on the other hand, have decided to collectively control the Black Sea Fleet in order to divide it up in a fairly civilized fashion. But tradition has it that you can never have a divorce and observe the proprieties.

The problems of the Black Sea Fleet periodically burst into crises on such a scale as to considerably complicate Russian-Ukrainian relations, each time threatening to ruin them once and for all. That is what is happening now, when over 200 auxiliary and service ships have hoisted the St. Andrew's Flag. Something that has, as you know, elicited a brusque response from Kiev, which has spoken of a breach of the Yalta agreement. Nor is the Russian president concealing his concern at the prevailing situation. He too believes that there are breaches of the accords arising from the Ukrainian-Russian agreement. But, in Boris Yeltsin's opinion, Russia is certainly not to blame for the conflict.

In my view, it is hard to believe the story that events in the Black Sea Fleet are the result of machinations by "players with a foreign permit," as certain Ukrainian politicians contend. Let us not forget that it is people who have spent a long time working in the Armed Forces and, consequently, have gotten accustomed to discipline, that have decided to take such an unusual step. It is hard to believe that they have succumbed to the unruly political forces that are indeed now raging in the Crimea.

Something else is evidently at issue. The fact that it has now become obvious that, from the economic viewpoint, it is very hard for Ukraine to carry out its part of the agreement to maintain the Black Sea Fleet. Which, I would point out, also calls into question Kiev's ability to ensure the normal activity of its future naval forces. In that situation there are always people who would like to replace the hard work of safeguarding the life of the fleet with political campaigns and psychological pressure.

As a result, seamen are increasingly feeling alarmed about their fate and their future. This has also impelled them to try, if not to seek self-determination, then to somehow voice their concern and their preferences. Let us be frank: This method (by no means the best) was suggested to them by all the Ukrainian side's previous

activity. When individual ships' switch to Kiev's jurisdiction was viewed with approval, when the swearing of a Ukrainian oath and many other one-sided actions were organized.

It would be too shortsighted to interpret what is happening as the result of foreign subversive activity. The St. Andrew's Flag, which has been hoisted on the ships of the Black Sea Fleet, is not only and not so much a challenge to the two countries' leadership as a serious alarm signal. A signal that people whose task is supposed to be to ensure Russia's and Ukraine's security are at the end of their tether owing to the political and economic instability and confusion. Moreover, numerous statements indicate that such sentiments are typical not only of auxiliary ships' crews. If the military embark on "self-determination," this may have very serious consequences.

The emergent conflict must be suppressed immediately. Russian Foreign Minister Andrew Kozyrev comes to Kiev today for talks. Boris Yeltsin has instructed him to prepare a documentary and legal base for a meeting between the Russian and Ukrainian presidents, at which the whole range of problems pertaining to the Black Sea Fleet are to be discussed. For understandable reasons, diplomats are reluctant to reveal their proposals the day before the talks. But, as I understood from conversations at the Foreign Ministry, Moscow intends to concentrate not only on unraveling this specific situation. It would like to resolve the main problems in the fleet's life so as to extricate it from the storms of instability. Forms of funding and possible joint use of bases and other coastal installations will also be discussed.

Admiral Feliks Gromov, commander in chief of the Russian Navy, voiced a similar approach in an interview with ITAR-TASS. Sevastopol alone can be the Russian Navy's base in the Black Sea, he stressed. In the commander in chief's opinion, an acceptable solution to the problems would be for dual citizenship to be introduced for military seamen until the fleet is finally divided up between Russia and Ukraine. "Russia and Ukraine are members of the same Commonwealth. Their peoples are bound by blood ties. And I believe that we will be able to reach a compromise," Feliks Gromov concluded. And achieving consensus over the future of the Black Sea Fleet would, let me add, be a victory for both Moscow and Kiev.

Returns to Moscow After Successful Visit

LD0506013493 Moscow ITAR-TASS World Service in Russian 0045 GMT 5 Jun 93

[By ITAR-TASS diplomatic correspondent Georgiy Shmelev]

[Text] Moscow, 5 Jun—Russian Foreign Minister Andrey Kozyrev returned to Moscow from Kiev on completion of a visit to Ukraine. On instructions of the Russian Federation president, he met with the Ukrainian leadership to discuss issues relating to the preparations for the meeting of the presidents of the two states which is to be forthcoming very soon. Conversations and talks were linked with the search for a way out of the critical situation which has taken shape around the Black Sea Fleet. Accompanied by Ukrainain Foreign Minister Anatoliy Zlenko, Andrey Kozyrev visited the main base of the Black Sea Fleet—Sevastopol. When the Kiev talks ended, the minister stated that the summit meeting on the Black Sea Fleet is to take place "in the very near future," having noted the closeness of the stands taken by the sides on this problem.

TV Report Discusses Visit

LD0606210993

[Editorial Report] Moscow Ostankino Television First Channel Network in Russian at 1800 GMT on 6 June broadcasts in its "Itogi" program a seven-minute report about Russian Foreign Minister Andrey Kozyrev's visit to Ukraine and the Black Sea Fleet.

An unidentified correspondent says that when Kozyrev set off for Ukraine, the press counted more than 200 flags of St. Andrew on Black Sea Fleet ships, and that, in Kiev and Sevastopol, Russian and Ukrainian diplomats were preparing for the summit between the two countries' presidents about the future of the fleet. However, "the men in naval uniform are tired and split by the Soviet divorce."

The video shows naval ratings being addressed by an officer as Kozyrev and Ukrainian Foreign Minister Anatoliy Zlenko look on. The officer says: "We serve here, and if anyone attacks Ukraine we are as one, and if they attack Russia, we are also as one. We are a single body, indivisible. My loyalties will not be divided. The loyalties of the crews will not be divided. We will always defend you."

The correspondent notes that passions are running high, and the video shows Kozyrev being shouted at by demonstrators.

After Kozyrev leaves a meeting with servicemen the correspondent asks him what it was in his speech that brought the only burst of applause. Kozyrev replies: "Someone asked what we think about Ukraine breaking away from Russia and at the same time the chances of maintaining a single fleet. And I said, I'm all for it."

The correspondent continues by saying that in Sevastopol people feel abandoned after years of preferential treatment as an important military base. Unemployment is rising, living standards are falling, and services are deteriorating.

The video then shows Itogi presenter Sergey Goryachev interviewing Kozyrev. In reply to a question about the date of the meeting between the Russian and Ukrainian presidents, Kozyrev says: "We have not announced any dates, but I can confirm one thing for you: There is a

significant degree of coincidence of views, especially on the impermissibility of unilateral action, on the need to lower the tensions, and also on the need for the two presidents to take direct control of the situation and come up with a specific plan to sort the situation out. I think that by the end of the week they will define the dates and timeframes."

Goryachev then asks: "[Ukrainian Prime Minister] Leonid Kuchma said recently that Ukraine should declare itself a nuclear power and should retain a certain number of nuclear missiles on its territory for some time to come. Do you not think that in the long term Russian and U.S. plans could somehow be frustrated because of what Ukraine is doing?"

Kozyrev replies: "I do, and this involves not only Russia and the United States but also the reaction of the international community, which simply cannot allow the nuclear nonproliferation treaty to be violated like this. But I must add that at the official level, both President Kravchuk and his foreign minister have said that Kuchma was talking in his capacity as a parliamentary deputy, not as prime minister, and that the official position remains as was agreed and has on many occasions been promised by Ukraine—that is, ratification of START I and the Nonproliferation Treaty as a nonnuclear state."

There follows a video report by Aleksandr Tkachenko from Kiev on the past week's debates in the Ukrainian parliament on the START and nonproliferation treaties. Tkachenko says: "The debates showed that the deputies are inclined to make their own amendments to the Lisbon Protocol and, for the time being, to hang on to the most modern of the 176 missiles that are still within Ukraine. So it is possible that Ukraine, like Kazakhstan, will decide to wait until the Nonproliferation Treaty expires in 1995 so that it can earn its own place in the sun as a major European state with a powerful nuclear deterrent. Nobody in Ukraine, of course, is seriously contemplating turning it into a nuclear power, but most people and politicians in Ukraine believe it is out of the question for them not to use what they have to their own benefit."

Tkachenko adds that the Ukrainian prime minister's policy is to hold out for more money and security guarantees from the West.

Yenikeyev on Kuchma's Statement on Nuclear Weapons

LD0406214093 Moscow Radio Moscow World Service in English 1810 GMT 4 Jun 93

[Commentary by Viktor Yenikeyev]

[Text] Addressing the Ukrainian Parliament, Prime Minister Leonid Kuchma has made a sensational statement to the effect that Ukraine should, for the time being, retain control of nuclear weapons it inherited after the breakup of the Soviet Union. The following commentary has been contributed by Viktor Yenikeyev.

There is no secret that at one time or another will not surface. The statement has made it clear why Ukraine's position in the matter often appeared to be ambiguous and inconsistent. It also has given more ground to the data of the U.S. special services that Ukrainian experts had been trying to decipher codes of flight missions of 176 strategic missiles. Though the statement was made by the prime minister, it is too early to conclude that Ukraine has rejected its nonnuclear status and international commitment. Yet the fact that over 300 Ukrainian MPs [members of parliament] applauded Leonid Kuchma's statement is thought provoking.

The French news agency quotes MP Khmara, who urged other MPs to recall of [as heard] General de Gaulle's experience and to rely on nuclear forces of their own country. The MPs seemed not to heed the voice of Foreign Minister Anatoliy Zlenko, who tried to draw their attention to the fact that international sanctions may be used against Ukraine, as was the case with Iraq and Yugoslavia, if it rejects nonnuclear status. Let us hope this will not happen.

Yet the Russian Foreign Minister, Andrey Kozyrev, arrived in the republic to discuss the problems of the Black Sea Fleet and to sound out Kiev's stance on nuclear disarmament. Clearly Moscow has not been delighted with the speech of the Ukrainian prime minister, but the Kremlin's official response is still unknown. U.S. diplomacy proved to be more quick to react.

On behalf of the U.S. Administration, Richard Boucher has said that the U.S. President and other leaders are deeply concerned over Kiev's attempts to preserve nuclear weapons of the ex-Soviet Union. In addition he has stressed that Washington will oppose all these attempts. It is well to remind here that Ukraine, together with Kazakhstan and Belarus, has signed Lisbon's Accords which stipulate that nuclear weapons deployed on Ukraine's territory should be handed over to Russia. All these former Soviet republics have signed the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty, too.

During his talks with the Russian foreign minister, President Leonid Kravchuk assured him that Ukraine's official stance on nuclear matters has remained unchanged. Then what about Prime Minister Kuchma's statement and MPs' applause to it? Maybe this is an attempt to increase compensation to Ukraine for parting with nuclear weapons.

Kozyrev on Efforts for Yugoslav Settlement

LD0606203793 Moscow Ostankino Television First Channel Network in Russian 1800 GMT 6 Jun 93

[Interview with Russian Foreign Minister Andrey Kozyrev by anchorman Sergey Goryachev; place and date not given; from the "Itogi" program—recorded]

[Text] [Goryachev] Andrey Vladimirovich, how much has Russia's stance changed with regard to the settlement of the Yugoslav crisis, or how much can it change, following the dramatic events which took place in Yugoslavia in the last week, I mean the removal of the president?

[Kozyrev] We are concerned at a possible shift in favor of the conservatives or in favor of aggressive nationalistic circles. We are maintaining contacts with President Milosevic and other forces in Yugoslavia. We are seeking to prevent such a course of events. On the contrary, we are trying to persuade the Belgrade leaders to continue the search for peaceful solutions.

[Goryachev] To what extent do you take into account the political situation inside Russia, let's say in the past few days, when working out the position of the Russian Foreign Ministry toward Yugoslavia?

[Kozyrev] Of course, we take into account the political situation inside Russia, which consists mainly of the fact that we should have a clear-cut immunity to the Yugoslav scenario of developments of events.

[Goryachev] You recently spoke in the Supreme Soviet and mentioned new Russian proposals with regard to the settlement in Yugoslavia, the so-called Russian plan number two.

[Kozyrev] This plan number two is being implemented, in essence, in the form of a resolution of the Security Council which enacted last week a mechanism for tribunals to investigate military crimes and crimes against humanity. This should have a restraining effect on all participants in the conflict, and in particular, on those who are currently against a peaceful settlement and who continue to commit military crimes. At the end of the week the Security Council adopted a second resolution which envisages the establishment and expansion of six safety zones. So, we are working both in the Security Council and on the ground. But our actions are not aimed against our other partners, for example the Americans, and we are not fighting for some kind of leadership, to score more points. This is not at issue here. Blood is being shed there and one should not seek to score political points in this issue. This problem should be settled by joint efforts.

Croatian Leader Lauds Russian Stand on Yugoslav Settlement

LD0506185193 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 1818 GMT 5 Jun 93

[By ITAR-TASS diplomatic correspondent Aleksandr Smelyakov]

[Text] Moscow, June 5 (TASS)—Croatian President Franjo Tudjman praised the Russian position on a peaceful settlement in former Yugoslavia as the most objective one and said the Russian plan can help end the conflict.

The Russian policy "is objective, devoid of unilateral approach and strives to take into consideration the interests of all interested parties which is especially important as Europe and the United States have not arrived to a single point of view on the settlement of the Yugoslav crisis", Tudjman told reporters during a brief stopover in Moscow on Saturday on his way to Beijing.

The Croatian president had talks with Vitaliy Churkin, Russian deputy foreign minister and presidential envoy to former Yugoslavia, and said that Croatia maintains most close relations with Russia which it does not have with any other country.

Russian proposals are important and can play a role in ending the conflict in former Yugoslavia, the president said, adding that there are no grounds for the world community to extend its sanctions to Croatia as there are no Croatian troops in Bosnia-Herzegovina.

Churkin also welcomed "close contacts which have been established with the president of Croatia and allow us to be more subtle in understanding the situation taking shape both in Bosnia-Herzegovia and between Croatia and Serbia, between Croatia and Krajina Serbs living in it".

He added that new steps aimed to end the conflict have been discussed, but did not elaborate.

"Russia continues to believe that a way for restoring peace should be looked for along the directions of the Vance-Owen plan, as well as through a programme of joint actions proposed by heads of foreign ministries of Russia, the United States, Great Britain, France, Spain on May 23 in Washington", Churkin said.

He expressed hope that the results of a new meeting of the foreign ministers to be held in Athens next week would "find a new reflection in the activities of the world community in restoring peace in former Yugoslavia".

He warned that the major danger for the peaceful process is posed by "extremist forces, extremist moods which see the solution of the Yugoslav conflict not through dialogue, but through positions of extreme power actions".

Churkin expressed hope that the resignation of Yugoslav President Dobrica Cosic would not deteriorate relations between Serbia and Croatia. "Unfortunately, there is no active dialogue between the two countries at present", he complained.

Chilean President Aylwin Concludes Visit to Moscow

Meets With Zorkin

LD0406131993 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 1146 GMT 4 Jun 93

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent Oleg Velichko]

[Text] Moscow June 4 TASS—A meeting of chairman of the Russian Constitutional Court Valeriy Zorkin and Chilean President Patricio Aylwin was held behind closed doors.

After the meeting Sergey Obukhov, press secretary of the Constitutional Court, told journalists that the Chilean president was especially interested in the working out of a new Russian Constitution. Zorkin called his attention to the fact that the Constitutional Court had almost not participated in the drawing up of the new draft constitution, although some judges had taken part in the process.

According to Obukhov, Zorkin supports the idea of a presidential republic, which, in his opinion, suits Russia better than others. He pointed out, however, that the consolidation of executive presidency is being distorted today by a conflict between the executive and legislative branches of authority.

Zorkin pointed to the importance of the constitutional conference opening on Saturday and said that it was important not only as part of the process of working out a new constitution, but also as a possibility of reaching national accord.

Participants in the meeting gave their assessment of the two draft constitutions which are similar in many respects, with the exception of two or three sections.

Touching upon possible methods of the adoption of a new constitution, Zorkin said that if national accord was reached, it was quite possible for the congress to adopt it.

May Get S-300 Air Defense System

PM0406141193 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 4 Jun 93 p 1

[Ravil Zaripov report: "Our Rockets Will Follow Honecker to Chile"]

[Text] The visit of President Patricio Aylwin of Chile to Russia was the first visit to Moscow by a Chilean head of government for 20 years. Much to the surprise of many journalists (including Chilean journalists), Patricio Aylwin was accorded the highest measures of existing international protocol, from the endless flow of "Zils" accompanying him from the airport and the official raising of the Chilean flag at his residence in the Kremlin, to the extensive list of top-level meetings and the outings planned for the presidents' wives.

The Russian and Chilean presidents yesterday signed a Declaration on Principles of Mutual Relations and Cooperation yesterday.

Answering journalists' questions, Boris Yeltsin explained that the Chileans' experience in the agro-industrial complex is of great interest to us. For its part, Chile is interested in our experience in aircraft building, motor vehicle construction, and the operation of trolleybus lines. Yeltsin also categorized military-technical cooperation between the two countries—and, indeed, at the broadest level—as one of the main spheres of cooperation. In order to achieve this, Russian Defense Minister Grachev will pay a visit to Chile. His trip will mainly be to discuss the possible sale to the Chileans of our air defense systems, and the famed S-300 system in particular. It can be assumed that the appearance in Chile of this system, which is currently the best in the world and is capable of hitting a large number of aerial targets simultaneously, will cause a slight commotion among Latin American countries. It has turned out that, in addition to Grachev, the "Russian landing party" in this country will also include government deputy chairman Shokhin and the foreign minister.

Praises Democratization in Russia

LD0406175393 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 1624 GMT 4 Jun 93

[By ITAR-TASS correspondents Boris Krivoshev and sergey Staroselskiy]

[Text] Moscow June 4 TASS - Chilean President Patricio Aylwin praised results of Russian democratization at a news conference here today. Aylwin is currently on a Moscow official visit at the invitation of Russian President Boris Yeltsin.

The visitor said their main aim is to show Chilean interest in the expansion of friendly relations with Russia, which now serves as an example to Latin America and all mankind in many aspects.

The histories of Russia and Chile are different, and one cannot speak of the choice of a single way, said the president. He wished the revision of the Russian Constitution be done within the framework of current laws and help consolidate democracy.

Aylwin told correspondents the Moscow negotiations dwelt on cooperation in science and technology, but not in arms sales. The main political document signed by the sides notes their striving to contribute to the disarmament.

The Chilean president expressed hope his Moscow visit will help the development of friendly relations between Russia and Latin American states. He said Santiago is waiting for Russian Vice-Premier Aleksandr Shokhin and Foreign Minister Andrey Kozyrev to arrive. President Yeltsin was handed in an invitation to come to Chile on an official visit, said the president, but did not specify the visit date.

Ceremony Ends Visit

LD0406180493 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 1640 GMT 4 Jun 93

[Text] Moscow June 4 TASS—Chilean President Patricio Aylwin ended an official visit to Russia on Friday. The solemn ceremony of the seeing-off was held

in the St. George Hall of the Grand Kremlin Palace. Russian President Boris Yeltsin expressed gratitude for the fruitful visit to Russia.

Grachev Discusses Ukrainian Situation on Trip to Germany

Believes U.S. Could Mediate in Nuclear Dispute

LD0606112593 Hamburg DPA in German 1016 GMT 6 Jun 93

[Text] Garmisch-Partenkirchen (DPA)—In the opinion of Russian Defense Minister Pavel Grachev, the United States could take on the role of mediator in the dispute over nuclear weapons in the Ukraine. In view of the United States' influence on the Ukraine, "I think that the United States can do this," Grachev said today following a "fruitful" working meeting lasting one and a half hours with his U.S. counterpart Les Aspin in Garmisch-Partenkirchen (Bavaria). Grachev gave an assurance that his country is "in no way" hostile to the Ukraine.

Last week Ukrainian Prime Minister Leonid Kuchma demanded that his country should keep some nuclear weapons for a certain period of time. Grachev spoke in favor of these weapons being transported to Russia for them to be destroyed. A provisional solution whereby the nuclear warheads could be stored in the meantime on Ukrainian territory under the guard of the United Nations is not acceptable to Russia either, Grachev said. The Ukraine promised to become nuclear-free. "If the Ukraine does not keep its promise, it will lose face," Grachev said.

Shortly before Aspin's departure for Kiev for further talks, Grachev and Aspin described their talks as "fruitful". During the "working meeting" a number of other subjects were touched on. They also discussed the safety of nuclear submarines and the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons. Aspin will fly on to Kiev at noon. While there he wants to persuade Ukraine to give up its nuclear weapons.

TASS Reports on Grachev Statement

LD0606133893 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 1321 GMT 6 Jun 93

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent Sergey Sosnovskiy]

[Text] Garmisch-Partenkirchen June 6 TASS—Russian Defence Minister Pavel Grachev and U.S. Secretary of Defence Les Aspin have had a working meeting here. They exchanged views on a wide range of issues, such as, specifically, the ensurance of safety on the seas, particularly safety connected with nuclear-powered submarines.

"We discussed and mapped out a number of specific aspects of cooperation—exchanges of military leaders, delegations, and specialists," Grachev told ITAR-TASS.

"We also discussed matters connected with nonproliferation of nuclear weapons and possibilities for settling conflict situations in the former Yugoslavia and Nagorno-Karabakh. The main thing is that we have succeeded in coordinating a plan for specific measures and matters aimed at promoting cooperation between the two countries' Defence Ministries," Grachev emphasised.

Mr. Aspin, for his part, added that, in his view, the meeting had been quite successful and fruitful. In view of the fact that Mr. Aspin goes to Ukraine on Sunday, journalists who gathered at the U.S. military base asked questions about relations between Russia and Ukraine within the context of certain differences between them over nuclear arms issues.

"Russia is not Ukraine's adversary," Grachev stated in this connection, expressing hope that Mr. Aspin would be able to convey this to the Ukrainian leadership.

Grachev, however, dismissed the idea that the United States could act as an intermediary between Ukraine and Russia. "Such a role can well be ruled out," the minister said. At the same time Grachev pointed out that the U.S., in his view, could have an influence on Ukraine from the viewpoint of Ukraine's fulfilment of its commitments regarding nuclear weapons as well as ratification of the strategic arms treaty.

Warns About Nuclear Weapons in Ukraine

LD0606203493 Moscow Russian Television Network in Russian 1900 GMT 6 Jun 93

[By V. Mostovoy; from the "Vesti" newscast]

[Text] [Announcer Ponomarev] Russian Defense Minister Pavel Grachev concluded his visit to Germany today. Grachev visited some subunits of the Western Group of Russian Troops and acquainted himself with the situation regarding the withdrawal of these units to Russia. Grachev also had a meeting of no small importance with U.S. Defense Secretary Les Aspin.

[Mostovoy] Pavel Grachev made the decision to allocate an additional DM [German mark] 20 million from the minister's fund for the construction of housing for servicemen of the Western Group of Troops returning to Russia, after familiarizing himself in detail with the state of affairs, and the course of the withdrawal of our troops from Germany that has to be fully completed by September 1994.

The second part of Pavel Grachev's visit to the FRG was devoted to talks with U.S. Defense Secretary Aspin, who is staying here. The main topics were the military-political situation in Europe, the Trans-Caucasus, and also the areas of operation of atomic-powered submarines.

On relations with Ukraine, the Russian minister stated the following: "Since the bilateral talks have so far not produced any positive results, and the state of affairs regarding the safe storage of nuclear weapons is worsening with each day, a political statement was made

recently by our leadership, the government, to the effect that if the talks process becomes further protracted, then evidently, it will be necessary to make a statement once again in order to relinquish all responsibility for any possible consequences of nuclear weapons on Ukrainian territory."

[Ponomarev] So, Russia's defense minister returns to Moscow, while his American colleague heads for Kiev, where he will hold talks with Ukraine's president and the republic's defense minister. It is already clear that Ukraine's uncertain stance on nuclear weapons is forcing defense department heads of all the major world powers to pay this matter quite a lot of attention.

Report on Cost of Cleanup Operation in Former GDR

LD0506201393 Moscow Ostankino Television First Channel Network in Russian 1700 GMT 5 Jun 93

[By correspondent Vladimir Kondratyev; from the "Novosti" newscast]

[Text] Do you remember how much argument and debate there was before Chancellor Helmut Kohl's most recent official visit to Moscow over how much compensation the Germans should pay us for facilities in the former GDR being left behind by the Western Group of Forces? Our own estimates were based on the premise that the value of the buildings, approximately DM [German mark] 20 billion, was much higher than the possible cost of cleaning up the polluted areas and that, therefore, Germany ought to throw in another couple of billion marks.

As you know, in the end the two sides agreed to what amounted, in effect, to a zero option. Now, the results of a special study ordered by the federal government from an independent firm (IABG) have just been published, although it was commissioned quite a long time ago, immediately after German unification, and cost DM 70,000,000.

Over 25,000 individual cases of pollution have been discovered on the basis of studies of more than half the barracks and ranges that have been vacated. Fifty-seven percent of these cases are accounted for by petroleum oil in the soil, as well as scrap metal, building equipment, paint, rubber, the remains of explosives, and so on. The main point in the report presented to the environment minister says that it will cost DM 25 billion to clean up these areas. If this figure had been mentioned before Kohl's meeting with Yeltsin in Moscow, the Germans could have expected, after setting off the one figure against the other, to receive another 5 billion from us, instead of handing money over.

Maybe certain people on our side will find this preliminary estimate of the cost of the cleanup unreal, but that is the difference between the approaches that we and they adopt where the environment is concerned.

Banking Cooperation Group Begins Work in Germany

LD0406221393 Moscow ITAR-TASS World Service in Russian 1559 GMT 4 Jun 93

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent Gennadiy Kulbitskiy]

[Text] Frankfurt am Main, 4 Jun (ITAR-TASS)—German banks are prepared to encourage the development of economic reforms in Russia, said Bernhard Walter, a Dresdner Bank board member, speaking at a news conference here today. He is the leader of a group of German experts belonging to the joint working party dealing with interbank cooperation within the Russian-German Cooperation Council.

A routine meeting of the working party was held in this city on 3 June. It was attended for Russia by First Deputy Minister of Economics V.Shapovalyants and representatives of the management of a number of leading Russian banks.

Agreement was reached that major German banks will help to train specialists for the Russian banking system. For example, around 60 Russian specialists will be coming to Germany in the immediate future to obtain practical experience in German banks. The next stage is for Russian banking instructors to be trained in Germany.

"We can regard the outcome of this meeting of the working party as positive," the Russian cochairman, Promstroybank Board Chairman Ya. Dubenetskiy, stressed. "Whereas the first meeting, in St. Petersburg last year, was a getting-to-know-you session, this time we were dealing with specific areas of cooperation, including the problems of debt and of reviving Russia's economic ties with enterprises and firms in the federal states of eastern Germany. In particular, we discussed the important issue of Russia's debts. Other important subjects were the problems of investment potential in Russia and areas where investment might be made. Here too, Germany's experience, as applied to our conditions, is important to us."

Brittan: Space Link With EC Progressing

AU0706092193 Paris AFP in English 0843 GMT 7 Jun 93

[Text] Moscow, June 7 (AFP)—Russia and the European Community (E.C.) have made progress on cooperating in space, but a free-trade partnership deal will not be ready for the E.C. summit in Copenhagen on June 21-22, E.C. Commissioner Sir Leon Brittan said here on Monday.

"It's better to have a good agreement than a quick agreement, " Sir Leon, who is responsible for E.C. external economic relations, said.

Brittan said that "substantial progress" had been made and that negotiators had made "a lot of effort" to prepare an agreement in time for the summit.

Brittan, who arrived here on Thursday, said that the community had reached an agreement from 1995 to 2000 on space with Russian officials.

The agreement, which has yet to be ratified by the Russian side, concerned 12 launch operations, he said.

The overall agreement involved "technical problems". Russia was not satisfied with some aspects of the agreement and was not yet ready to conclude it, he told a press conference. A fifth round of negotiations was to be held in Brussels on June 9.

Under the proposed partnership agreement the two sides would create a free-trade zone based on the free movement of people, goods, services and capital.

In April the 12 E.C. members gave their approval for a broadening of the negotiations while stressing that aspects of the arrangements depended on such matters as respect for human rights.

Russian President Boris Yeltsin is expected to attend the E.C. summit at the end of a two-day official visit to Denmark.

Brittan, who had had five hours of talks on Friday with Russian Vice Prime Minister for External Economic Relations Alexandr Shokhin, said that Russia had made remarkable progress but that it was difficult to recognise Russia as a country with a functioning market economy.

Brittan, who was to meet Yeltsin later on Monday, said that trade between Russia and the E.C. totalled 2.7 billion ECUs (3.3 billion dollars) during the first six months of 1992 and said that the community was Russia's main trading partner.

Brittan said that "Russia has expressed its intention to join the GATT (General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade), but it needs some more time."

Shokhin on Russian-EC Trade Relations

LD0406180993 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 1659 GMT 4 Jun 93

[Text] Moscow June 4 TASS—Head of the Russian delegation to negotiations with the Common Market and Russian Vice-Premier Aleksandr Shokhin told the NEW TIME weekly about the upcoming Danish visit of the Russian president today.

Russia and twelve Common Market states are expected to sign an agreement on mutual partnership and cooperation in Copenhagen.

Shokhin said they work to prepare the agreement before the Copenhagen meeting on June 21; as for its initialing, it depends on the art of bureaucracy to polish the issues, which seem to be coordinated till the last moment.

Two or three issues, which are painful both for Russia and the EC, seem to be coordinated at the Copenhagen summit.

To a certain degree, the European Community fears the huge Russian economy with its enormous exports potential, noted Shokhin. In his opinion, these fears are partially justified. Nevertheless, Russia is against any discrimination in trade. The approach to all exporters—both Russian and American—should be equal. There should not be a "special regime" for Russian producers, anti-damping inspection and a special regime for nuclear cycle goods.

Russia ensures a favourable regime on its territory for EC financial companies and firms and hopes for the same attitude on their part. Still, Russian firms are limited in those spheres they are competitive in—this is the market of commercial space launches and cargo transportation services.

Responding to claims, saying the Russian delegation is against the inclusion in the agreement of the sides' obligation to observe human rights, Shokhin said: "No. We are not against this section, as we think Russia will not have problems to be described as violation of human rights. We are just against a possibility of unilateral break away from the agreement under a pretext of the other side's violation of human rights".

Since there is some vagueness, the Russian delegation wants to specify the fulfilment of these conditions, orienting at bilateral consultations. The Russian delegation is not against a record of the human rights problem, it just wants the agreement to be predictable, noted Shokhin.

Conference Held on Cooperation With EC Businesses

LD0406212893 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 2038 GMT 4 Jun 93

[By Business-TASS correspondent Aleksandr Samozhnev]

[Text] Moscow June 5 TASS—An international conference devoted to "innovations, technologies and cooperation between small and medium enterprises of Russia and the European Community" closed in Moscow on Friday.

The participants in the conference included representatives of the Russian business community and research centres, leading experts of the commission of European communities and the Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD).

They discussed such topical issues as incorporation of Russian small and medium enterprises into the relevant European programmes and application of the EC member states' experience to innovative activities upon the Rusian market.

"The conference enabled European agencies to establish business contacts with the Russian partners and to better

evaluate the actual situation in Russia," OECD expert Martin Voerst told Business-TASS.

The concluding memorandum of the conference states in particular that the extension of international cooperation in the field of science and technology will promote the economic development of European countries.

Ambartsumov Cited on New 'Big Europe' Commission

PM0706105793 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Jun 93 p 3

[Igor Melnikov report: "Independent Questions for the 'Independent Commission' After the Discussion of the 'Russian Question'"]

[Text] Vienna, 2 Jun—A commission with the imposing name "Big Europe" has been set up in Vienna. It was founded by equally imposing politicians—Alois Mock, Austrian foreign minister and chairman of the European Democratic Union, which unites the continents' conservative parties; Jacques Chirac, mayor of Paris; Otto Lambsdorf, chairman of the liberal international; and the former Belgian premier Wilfred Martens. Russian politicians attended the meeting too, but more on that later.

Europe has long ceased being surprised about the committees, unions, and foundations set up under its auspices. Moreover, this commission has a clearly expressed Russian angle. It was no accident that its elected chairman J. Chirac insistently stressed in his speech that Vienna has become the meeting point for "old European and new Russian friends" and that today's Russia must be given both attention and help.

Well, what is so bad about that? The "Big Europe" meeting is a festival. The helping hand outstretched to Russia should not be rejected. But a note of caution can be heard through the swarm of compliments—is not the "Russian question" becoming yet another hostage to fortune in the political game where some social forces prevail while others, opposed to them, are shunted aside? The participants in the Vienna meeting and an analysis of the documents adopted at it involuntarily inspire this thought. That, I think, is why it is not superfluous to ask the "independent commission" a number of objective and really independent questions.

The declaration about the commission's aims proclaims that it intends to act as an international organization independent of government and making its own contribution to consolidating the efforts of political and economic circles responsible for decisionmaking in East and West Europe. Well, we can assume that Germany's Count Lambsdorf or Chirac, head of the French neo-Gaullists, are independent of their governments. But how can Vice Premier Chubays, who was named one of the cochairmen of "Big Europe" in Vienna, be independent of the Russian Government?...

Another question is: Was not the selection of the Russian "team" that came to the Vienna meeting too one-sided? The list of participants published here showed that A. Chubays was accompanied by G. Burbulis, K. Borovoy, G. Yakunin... What kind of pluralism is that?! The political one-sidedness of the list is perhaps upset somewhat by the name of Ye. Ambartsumov, chairman of the parliamentary commission for international affairs, and that of NEZAVISIMAYA GAZETA Editor V. Tretyakov (if only because of the name of his publication).

One other point. Why was the circle of "old European friends" limited, and why did the Russians embrace politicians from the conservative-liberal alliance? It is as if there were no such thing as social democrats—that traditionally powerful political force on the European continent!

Incidentally, this was something I asked Anatoliy Chubays about at the press conference. The meeting organizers also listened with interest to his long explanations, but nobody got a clear-cut answer. The vice premier spoke of the referendum success and the intrigues of antireform forces, keeping quiet only about a "trifle": Who would be preferred by the forces currently ruling in Russia—the conservatives or the social democrats?

What does Russian parliamentary representative Yevgeniy Ambartsumov think about the "Vienna meeting"?

"Our approach to 'Big Europe,'" he said in an interview with PRAVDA, "should consist of a desire to ensure the equality principle for Russia and its participation on an equal basis in building Europe. The meeting also talked about the clearly inadequate aid to Russia, which is a substantial point in its own right. After all, you can already hear ideas expressed by people such as Kissinger and others in the East European countries to the effect that they should turn their back on Russia, since it is in chaos, and would do better to have no contact with it.

"You got the impression that there was a benevolent and sensible attitude to this problem in Vienna. Although, unfortunately, the session was structured in such a way as to ensure that only the organizers spoke, while the Russian side was not offered a chance to express its views.

"It is quite obvious," Ye. Ambartsumov continued, "that the conservative-liberal forces corresponding to 'internationals' and associations clearly want to earn political dividends from getting Russia involved in cooperation 'on equal terms.' Understandably, each political force wants to exploit the situation for its own interests. And, in principle, our participation in the elaboration of the 'Big Europe' policy is useful. Who among us would object to Russia being seen as an inalienable part of Europe? But what will come of this in practice remains to be seen. Clearly, the opposing political forces in West Europe want to seize the initiative in the struggle for influence in Russia and to continue this rivalry. It is important for us to uphold all Russian interests here."

ROK, Russian Foreign Ministers To Discuss DPRK Issue

ROK Foreign Minister Arrives

SK0706011893 Seoul YONHAP in English 0033 GMT 7 Jun 93

[Text] Moscow, June 7 (YONHAP)—Visiting South Korean Foreign Minister Han Sung-chu meets his Russian counterpart, Andrey Kozyrev, on Monday [7 June] for talks reaffirming joint efforts to bring North Korea back under international nuclear inspection.

Russian Vice Foreign Minister George Kunadze, greeting Han at the airport Sunday, signaled what the tone of the Monday meeting will be by saying that his country would cooperate to strengthen internationally coordinated action to solve North Korea's nuclear problem.

Han, on the first leg of a European tour, is expected to address Pyongyang's nuclear situation with the three permanent members of the U.N. Security Council—Russia, Britain and France—in the wake of North Korea-U.S. high-level talks where results so far were far below expectations.

North Korea has announced that it is pulling out of the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty (NPT) and the pullout becomes official on June 12.

Han and Kozyrev will cover bilateral issues including Russia's compensatory action for families of Korean victims who died in the 1983 Korean air shootdown by a Soviet fighter jet.

They are also expected to cover joint measures in cleaning up the East Sea of nuclear waste the former Soviet Union and Russia discarded over 20 years and a compromise to Moscow's unilaterally declared moratorium on Okhotsk fishing.

Support for multilateral security dialogue in Northeast Asia is likely to come up at the talks.

Han meets Russian President Boris Yeltsin on Tuesday and delivers President Kim Yong-sam's letter.

Kozyrev Receives South Korean Foreign Minister

LD0706103893 Moscow ITAR-TASS World Service in Russian 0940 GMT 7 Jun 93

[By ITAR-TASS diplomatic correspondents Boris Krivoshey and Georgiy Shmelev]

[Text] Moscow, 7 Jun (ITAR-TASS)—The time has come to move to a new phase in the development of relations and cooperation between Russia and the Republic of Korea, Russian Fderation Foreign Minister Andrey Kozyrev believes.

Welcoming [Foreign Minister Han Sung-chu] the head of the South Korean foreign policy department, at the Russian Federation Foreign Ministry before the start of talks, he said that relations between the two countries have been developing in a stable manner recently, as indicated by the previously-signed treaty on the principles of relations between the Russian Federation and the Republic of Korea. Since the new administration in Seoul came to power, the two countries have been demonstrating a desire to deepen relations further, which makes for good opportunities and prospects in this respect, the minister pointed out.

Immediately after the talks, a ceremony was held to exchange the ratification documents bringing the bilateral treaty into force.

Agree on DPRK Nuclear Issue

SK0706103993 Seoul YONHAP in English 1023 GMT 7 Jun 93

[Text] Moscow, June 7 (YONHAP)—South Korea and Russia agreed here on Monday to help strengthen the world community's cooperative measures to resolve North Korea's nuclear question.

The agreement was reached at a meeting between Foreign Minister Han Sung-chu, now on an official visit here, and his Russian counterpart, Minister Andrey Kozyrev. The meeting, held at the Russian Foreign Ministry's guest house, was followed by their luncheon.

During the meeting, Minister Han said that unless North Korea reverses its decision to withdraw from the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty (NPT) by June 12, it would be important for the international community to take a firmer action against North Korea.

Minister Kozyrev observed that North Korea may shortly make an affirmative measure over the NPT issue.

"However, to prepare against possible rejection by North Korea of international efforts to resolve the nuclear question, Russia would positively cooperate in strengthening the international cooperative system," Kozyrev was quoted as saying by Choe Song-hong, Korean Foreign Ministry's director-general for European affairs, who was present at the meeting.

Minister Han is scheduled to pay a courtesy call on President Boris Yeltsin at the Kremlin on Tuesday afternoon to convey to him President Kim Yong-sam's personal message.

At their meeting Monday, the two foreign ministers agreed on the need of a multilateral security dialogue in Northeast Asia. They also shared the view that it would be desirable to develop a multilateral regional security system on a long-term basis.

At the end of the meeting, the two ministers exchanged the letters of ratification of the Korea-Russia basic treaty, vowing that they would further develop bilateral cooperative relations.Minister Kozyrev, in particular,

requested that President Kim Yong-sam would make [as received] an official visit to Russia.

Turning to issues pending between the two counties, the Russian foreign minister asked Korea to resume extending its economic cooperation loans to Russia.

Minister Han suggested that the two countries work out a resolution of the issue after the financial authorities of the two sides had full discussion of the question.

Russia also called for Korea's political decision over the question of the ownership of a Seoul land where a tsarist Russian legation building once sat. Minister Han said the two sides could resolve the question after bilateral working-level talks further reviewed legal aspects involved.

The meeting further discussed Russia's recent control of fishing on the high seas of the Okhotsk.

Han said the unilateral fishing ban imposed there runs counter to the international law that features the principle of free fishing on international waters.

The Korean minister suggested that fishing should be allowed on the high seas and that scientific studies be conducted at the same time to work out ways to preserve fish resources there.

Minister Han asked Minister Kozyrev to cooperate in the reinstatement of ethnic Koreans' Russian citizenship in line with the recent congressional resolution on the rehabilitation of the honor of ethnic Koreans in the Central Asian zone.

Delegation Seeks To Reclaim Embassy Property in Seoul

LD0406214593 Moscow ITAR-TASS World Service in Russian 1152 GMT 4 Jun 93

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent Ivan Zakharchenko]

[Excerpts] Seoul, 4 June—During the latest round of official bilateral consultations which ended here on 3 June, Russia presented South Korea with proof of its ownership rights to the plot of land of the former Russian mission in Seoul. The aim is to settle the issue of Russia's rights to property seized from it by the Seoul government during the years when there were no official relations between our two countries. A discussion of this problem has been under way since the establishment of diplomatic relations between Seoul and Moscow in 1990.

Georgiy Toloraya, head of the Russian delegation at the talks and a Russian Federation minister-counsellor in the ROK, told an ITAR-TASS correspondent today that the South Korean side is asking for proof that the plot of land in question was indeed purchased by Russia and that the actions of the Seoul authorities were unlawful. Only in such an event would it be possible to hope for a return of the property of the Russian Embassy in that country. The embassy is forced, for the time being, to rent a building in the South Korean capital. [passage omitted: Russia submitted archive documents] According to Georgiy Toloraya, South Korea "has not yet expressed itself satisfied" with the proof and the negotiations will be continued in Moscow at the end of this summer. [passage omitted]

Hokkaido Governor Arrives in Vladivostok

OW0706094993 Vladivostok Radiostantsiya Tikhiy Okean Maritime Network in Russian 0715 GMT 2 June 93

[From the "Pacific Ocean" Program]

[Excerpts] Yevgeniy Nazdratenko, head of the Maritime Kray administration, met Hokkaido Governor Takahiro Yokomichi and other officials at the Maritime Kray administration building this morning. They are participating in the Hokkaido exhibition and festival, which will open tomorrow in Vladivostok. Our correspondent Natalya Solovyeva tells about it.

[Begin recording] [Solovyeva] [passage omitted] Cooperation and other ties between Hokkaido and the Maritime Kray were renewed after a long interval. An officially adopted program of cooperation between Hokkaido and the Maritime Kray has been active since last year, and already there are many examples of the Maritime specialists studying and getting training in Hokkaido cities, and of exchange of various delegations. The exhibition about to open in Vladivostok is also such an example.

[Nazdratenko] Mr. Governor and members of delegation, I am happy to welcome you here. I would like a confirmation of the previously chosen course for development and cooperation between the Maritime Kray and Hokkaido to become the main goal of our meeting. I think that there are problems both on the territory of the Maritime Kray and probably in Hokkaido, too. I would like to hope that the situation in Russia stabilizes soon. Then, the risk for investing capital in the Maritime Kray economy would be a reasonable one, and we will become very good friends on the basis of mutually profitable economic contracts.

My appointment coincided with the organization of an exhibition and a festival. It is very good that exhibitions are now held together with cultural programs. I think that this is a guarantee of a good [words indistinct].

I can promise that economic relations in the field of [word indistinct] and agriculture, and of course cultural exchanges would further develop and put our relations on a solid industrial footing.

[Takahiro Yokomichi, in Japanese with Russian translation supplied by an interpreter] First, let me congratulate you on the occasion of your appointment. I think that you must be very busy, and yet you have come to the airport to meet us. Thank you very much.

You have mentioned that you are willing to develop friendly relations with our region. We completely agree with you, and [words indistinct]. We are neighbors, and we know that today Russia is advancing toward market relations and toward creating a new democratic state. People are working hard in this direction. We feel great sympathy toward this process and hope that you will achieve this goal as soon as possible. As far as we are concerned, we are willing to extend assistance in this field.

The festival and exhibition of Hokkaido in Vladivostok is the first of its kind to take place in the Russian Far East. Many Hokkaido enterprises and other organizations are taking part in it, and I hope that this exhibition will further promote economic relations between our regions.

This is the first time for us to take a direct flight from Hokkaido to Vladivostok, which emphasizes the geographic closeness of our regions. Indeed, our regions are gradually becoming closer. We would like very much for the activities we carry out in Vladivostok to encourage further deepening of relations in various fields.

[Solovyeva] The very same day, the Japanese guests had a thorough discussion with Valeriy Lozovoy, chief of the kray department for foreign relations. Certain questions of cooperation were clarified during the discussion. For example, it is planned to establish sister city relations between Slavyanka and the town of Iwanay in Hokkaido. But this is for the future. Meanwhile, last preparations for the opening of the exhibition tomorrow are being made. [end recording]

Meets Maritime Kray Leader

OW0706100393 Vladivostok Radiostantsiya Tikhiy Okean Maritime Network in Russian 0715 GMT 3 Jun 93

[From the "Pacific Ocean" Program]

[Text] The meeting between Yevgeniy Nazdratenko, head of the Maritime Kray, and Takahiro Yokomichi, governor of Hokkaido, held at the Maritime Kray center, was devoted to the issues of establishing direct air and sea links, participation of Japan's northern prefecture in the Tumangan project, and the problem of radioactive waste dumping in the Sea of Japan by Russia.

Constructive plans for cooperation between Hokkaido Prefecture and the Maritime Kray include the development of a shore fishing base and the opening of a fish market in Vladivostok and the growing of buckwheat in Khankayskiy Rayon, which is ideally suited for growing this valuable crop.

The governor, heading a large delegation, arrived in the Maritime Kray on the eve of the opening of the Hokkaido exhibition festival, which has become a major industrial exposition of Japanese goods in the Far East. Representatives from business circles of both regions will also hold meetings within the framework of the festival, some of which will result in the signing of mutually profitable, long-term contracts. In two days of talks, agreements worth $4.5 million have already been concluded, the lion's share of which belongs to (Dalintorg).

Azeri Spokesman on Fate of Servicemen

LD0406151993 Moscow Mayak Radio Network in Russian 0730 GMT 4 Jun 93

[Excerpts] The proposal put forward by the chairman of the Supreme Soviet of Azerbaijan that an Azerbaijani-Russian parliamentary commission be set up, on a basis of equality, to look into the circumstances of the criminal case of the Russian servicemen sentenced to death has given rise to a new wave of items in the Russian media. [passage omitted]

We asked Isa Gambar, chairman of the Supreme Soviet of the Republic of Azerbaijan, to clarify the issue.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified correspondent] Isa Bey, a letter sent to Ruslan Khasbulatov, speaker of the Russian parliament, in a public appeal saying that the soldiers should be treated humanely stresses that the conclusions of the commission, the joint commission of the two parliamentary groups, should help to resolve both this specific situation and similar cases in the future. Well, this element has now given rise to a new upsurge of emotion in the Russian media. And some of them, like, for instance, Moscow Radio, have featured a report saying that the parliament of Azerbaijan is even considering the question of handing over to Russia the servicemen sentenced to death in Azerbaijan. Journalists were told of this by [name indistinct], a spokesman of Azerbaijan's National Assembly. How do you see the situation yourself?

[Gambarov] In my view, that is not a totally accurate explanation of the essence of my proposal. After all, both in Russia and in Azerbaijan everyone knows that, at present, the question rests solely with Abulfaz Elchibey, president of Azerbaijan. My proposal was that, in connection with the appeal to us by the chairman of the Russian Supreme Soviet, I invited deputies from the Russian parliament to come to Baku and to examine the essence of the question together with our deputies so as to study the matter definitively and to be able to speak authoritatively on the issue. Naturally, I want us to be able to reach a solution to the question that would prevent the further participation of Russian servicemen in this conflict. After all, that would be to the advantage of both Russia and Azerbaijan, and, ultimately, Armenia too.

A great deal is now being said about the fact that they are young men. Although they are guilty, it is nevertheless necessary to take account of their youth. But we also bear in mind, and our people bear in mind, the youth of the

people who died at the hands of these six servicemen - whether they are former or current servicemen is still not clear to us.

Needless to say, humaneness is inherent in the Azeri people, and our president also stands out in that respect. But everything must have its limits. After all, this is not the first case. There was the case of Lykin, which is also well known. There are other Russian servicemen, too, who have taken part in the war on the side of Armenia. There are some who have been captured. We want an end to be put to all this. That was the point of my proposal, and I think the leadership of the Russian parliament made a true assessment of my proposal.

Deputies from the Russian Supreme Soviet are now in Baku. Together with our deputies, they are reviewing the issue and they are now preparing once more, on their own behalf, to appeal to the president of Azerbaijan to adopt a humane approach to the problem.

As I have already said, all our appeals can only be of a recommendatory nature: The president of Azerbaijan has the final say, and we all must realize how hard it is for him to make that decision, whatever it is. But I think that officials in Russia, Russian deputies, and all of us must help our president so that the decision is right and that, at the same time, it puts an end to the participation of Russian servicemen in the war. [end recording]

Parliamentary Cooperation Pact Signed With Armenia

LD0606133693 Moscow ITAR-TASS World Service in Russian 1254 GMT 6 Jun 93

[Text] Moscow, 6 Jun (ITAR-TASS)—A delegation of the Armenian Supreme Soviet has arrived in Moscow on a brief official visit. The delegation, led by Supreme Soviet Chairman Babken Araktsyan, was received by the head of the Russian parliament, Ruslan Khasbulatov. The parliamentary press service reports that during a conversation at the House of Soviets the sides discussed the development of bilateral relations between their countries and parliaments, participation in the work of the interparliamentary assembly of the CIS, and the provision of international guarantees for a settlement of the situation surrounding Nagorno-Karabakh.

As a result of the talks, a cooperation agreement was signed between the Supreme Soviets of Russia and Armenia, under which the sides set up a standing commission on cooperation between the parliaments of the two states, which will promote the develoomment of relations, contacts, consultations, and exchange of information in all spheres of cooperation envisioned by the bilateral treaty of friendship, cooperation, and mutual security of 29 December 1991.

Government Will Maintain Efforts To Resolve Angolan Crisis

LD0406203593 Moscow ITAR-TASS World Service in Russian 1336 GMT 4 Jun 93

[By ITAR-TASS correspondents Boris Krivoshey and Sergey Staroselskiy]

[Text] Moscow, 4 Jun—Russia intends to maintain her efforts for finding ways to stave off a national catastrophe in Angola, Sergey Yastrzhembskiy, director of the Department for Information and Press of the Russian Foreign Ministry, said at a briefing today.

The Russian Federation's representative at the last session of the UN Security Council, he noted, once again confirmed Russia's position, based on principle, in connection with the exacerbation of the situation in Angola following the break-down of the Abidjan talks for which the UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] movement is to blame. This position was reflected in the Security Council resolution adopted unanimously on 1 June this year. It strongly condemns attempts by UNITA's leaders to revise the results of the democratic elections in Angola through the use of force and to overthrow the lawful government by military means.

At the upcoming meeting between Russia, the United States, and Portugal in Washington on 8 June "we intend to analyze the development of the situation in Angola and coordinate steps by the observer countries for breaking the impasse in the Angolan settlement," the representative of the foreign policy department stressed.

Constitutional Conference

Activities Prior to Start of Conference Reported

Presidential Press Service Request

LD0406162793 Moscow Mayak Radio Network in Russian 1500 GMT 4 Jun 93

[Text] The Russian president's press service receives requests to clarify various organizational aspects in the work of the constitutional conference. The procedure for holding the conference states that Russian President Yeltsin will open the constitutional conference and will deliver a report on a draft constitution of the Russian Federation. Then lawyer Sergey Sergeyevich Alekseyev will deliver a report summing up the proposals and criticisms on the draft constitution which have been submitted. Sergey Aleksandrovich Filatov, head of the president's administration, will make a speech explaining the procedure for the conference's work. At this point the first plenary session will be concluded. Work will be continued in groups and commissions.

Regarding a speech by Khasbulatov, one should take into account the fact that lately the speaker of the Supreme Soviet prefers to speak more and more often about his special position regarding a need to adopt a new constitution, which does not always reflect the collective opinion of the Supreme Soviet. Naturally, he as any other participant in the conference will be given every opportunity to express his personal point of view in a group or at a commission, says a report by the press secretary of the Russian Federation president.

Supreme Soviet To Participate

LD0406163193 Moscow Mayak Radio Network in Russian 1500 GMT 4 Jun 93

[Text] We have just received a phone call from the White House in Moscow saying that the Russian Supreme Soviet and the Constitutional Commission will take part in the work of the Constitutional Conference, that will open tomorrow.

Constitutional Commission Discusses Role

LD0406174193 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 1518 GMT 4 Jun 93

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent Yuriy Filippov]

[Text] Moscow June 4 TASS—The Constitutional Commission formed by the Congress of People's Deputies of Russia discussed today the aims of their participation in the constitutional conference which is to open in Moscow on Saturday [5 June].

The meeting decided that the participation in the conference should be aimed at "coordinating the main principles of the drafts". The commission members are going to suggest that the constitutional conference should hear reports of Ruslan Khasbulatov and Oleg Rumyantsev after the announced reports of Boris Yeltsin and Sergey Alekseyev.

Several members of the Constitutional Commission voiced anxiety that if the conference decides to discuss the presidential draft constitution alone they will be doomed to act as dumb extras. Oleg Rumyantsev, commission executive secretary, does not exclude the possibility of its members walking out of the conference.

Heads of Republics Discuss Procedures

LD0406205193 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 1811 GMT 4 Jun 93

[Text] Moscow June 4 TASS—A working meeting of heads of Russian republics and regional and territorial administrations with head of the president staff Sergey Filatov and Vice-Premier Sergey Shakhray was held here today to discuss the procedure of the Constitutional Conference, reports the Operative Information Center of the Russian president administration.

Estimating tasks of the Constitutional Conference, the meeting participants stressed it should not be based on confrontation, as the conference should result in the elaboration of a new Russian constitution.

Chernomyrdin Comments

LD0406192793 Moscow ITAR-TASS World Service in Russian 1820 GMT 4 Jun 93

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent Ivan Ivanov]

[Text] Moscow, 4 Jun (ITAR-TASS)—Viktor Chernomyrdin, chairman of Russia's Council of Ministers, believes that Russia's new constitution will be able to secure stability in the Russian Federation. On his return to Moscow this evening after a two-week vacation in Sochi, he told journalists that "not only the government but our entire people is waiting for stability. And stability is to be found first and foremost in adopting the new constitution."

The Russian Federation head of cabinet declared that the Constitutional Conference which opens in the Kremlin tomorrow "is an event for our whole country, and that means for the government, too." "It is very difficult for the government to work without a legal basis, and this is very important for us," he stressed.

Viktor Chernomyrdin announced that the members of the government will take a most active part in the work of the Constitutional Conference, adding that the position of the government is in many respects in line with the draft constitution proposed by the president, although "it has its own opinion on a number of issues."

Answering a question relating to the Ukrainian prime minister's proposal to lease the port of Sevastopol to Russia, Viktor Chernomyrdin described this issue as a "special" one. "I think the presidents of Russia and Ukraine, who are to have a meeting soon, will discuss

this issue," he said, adding that Russia is worried about the problems of the Black Sea fleet, "and the leaders of Russia and Ukraine are rightly anxious about these." Viktor Chernomyrdin expressed hope that the upcoming meeting between Boris Yeltsin and Leonid Kravchuk will result "in a solution being found" to this issue.

Yeltsin Aide Explains Procedures

PM0406184593 Moscow ROSSIYSKIYE VESTI in Russian 5 Jun 93 p 1

[Interview with Anatoliy Sliva, deputy head of the Russian Federation president's State-Legal Directorate, by unnamed ROSSIYSKIYE VESTI correspondent; place and date not given: "Not a Political Spectacle, But a Working Conference. Anatoliy Sliva, Deputy Chief of Russian Federation President's State-Legal Directorate, Answers ROSSIYSKIYE VESTI Correspondent's Questions"]

[Text] [ROSSIYSKIYE VESTI] Anatoliy Yakovlevich, every participant in the Constitutional Conference has received summarized tables of amendments. Could you give us more details as to what kind of documents they are.

[Sliva] To date more than 2,000 comments and proposals have been received with regard to the draft constitution proposed by the president. From organs of power in components of the Federation, citizens, deputies, parties, trade unions, other public organizations, and local bodies. They have been generalized into summarized tables of proposals and amendments and handed to the conference participants.

[ROSSIYSKIYE VESTI] What is to be the procedure for working with these amendments?

[Sliva] All the participants in the Constitutional Conference will themselves be split up into five groups of representatives—from federal organs of state power, components of the Federation, representatives of local self-government, political parties, and commodity producers and entrepreneurs. The bulk of the work—and I mean just that, not vacuous debates—on the amendments and proposals will be carried out by these groups of representatives. Groups of experts from Moscow and the regions will be set up under these groups. Among the regional experts there are many people who may act both as participants and as experts. Each group will of course assess the Constitution primarily in terms of "its own" interests, looking at the things that interest it most—the problems of the Federation or of local self-government—but it will at the same time examine amendments pertaining to other sections, chapters, and specific articles of the Constitution. Each of these groups will adopt a decision as a result of its discussion. The debates and discussion all take place in groups. The result is presented to the working commission in a wording suitable for direct inclusion in the draft.

[ROSSIYSKIYE VESTI] The president has repeatedly emphasized that the Constitutional Conference will not turn into a demagogic congress. How will that happen?

[Sliva] Standing orders are fairly clear and strict. There are to be just two plenary sessions—on the day the conference opens and the day it closes. All the participants are primarily being divided into groups of representatives with a view to getting down to work. And comparing opinions and evaluating each proposal. It is a question of a strictly working conference. Of course, this will be hard—people in our country are over-politicized. But the participants must realize why they have been gathered together. So as to ensure that the working commission chaired by the president can then carry out the valuable work of finalizing the draft. We have no right to allow any political spectacle or rally, otherwise we will be reverting to old ways.

Reports To Be Heard

LD0506055793 Moscow Radio Rossii Network in Russian 0500 GMT 5 Jun 93

[Text] Today the constitutional conference is opening in Moscow. In addition to the reports by President Yeltsin and Sergey Alekseyev, one of the co-authors of the draft constitution, it is proposed that a number of additional reports should be heard. This proposal was made by the Constitutional Commission of the Russian parliament. This applies to an additional report by Ruslan Khasbulatov, speaker of the Supreme Soviet, and Oleg Rumyantsev, secretary of the Constitutional Commission.

Yeltsin Includes Rumyantsev, Yakovlev

LD0506115593 Moscow Russian Television Network in Russian 1000 GMT 5 Jun 93

[From the "Vesti" newscast]

[Text] Today, the press service of the president of the Russian Federation released the text of an instruction by Yeltsin, which was signed today. The instruction says that Oleg Rumyantsev, executive secretary of the constitutional commission, and Yakovlev, departmental head at the Russian Academy of Sciences State and Law Institute, are to be included in the working commission for finalizing the draft Constitution of the Russian Federation, formed by presidential decree on 12 May 1993.

Conference Seen Threatened by Walkout

MK0506100093 Moscow NEZAVISIMAYA GAZETA in Russian 5 Jun 93 p 1

[Yevgeniy Krasnikov report under the "Personages" rubric]

[Text] The lineup of participants in the Constitutional Conference was finalized yesterday. As was supposed, taking part in it will be 18 presidents and chairmen of Councils of Ministers of the republics within the Russian

Federation, 16 chairmen of parliaments, 66 heads of administrations, 65 chairmen of kray and oblast soviets, 95 people's deputies, and members of the Constitutional Commission.

As regards representatives of political and public organizations, industrial and entrepreneurial unions, their original list has been tangibly altered. Now there is a clear prevalence in the Constitutional Conference of radical-democratic organizations. For two reasons: A number of opposition parties and movements have declined to take part in the conference, while many well-known democrats were put on the list as representatives of not totally comprehensible structures. For example, Sergey Yushenkov, who is deputy chief of the Federal Information Center, represents at the conference the Fund in Support of Democratic Changes in Russia. Generally, appearing on the list of public organizations invited to the conference is a huge number of all manner of funds and committees in support of changes and reforms in Russia.

Arkadiy Volskiy is of course on the list of entrepreneurs and producers of goods (43 representatives all told), but most people on it are "ideologically consistent" democrats: Konstantin Zatulin, Ivan Kavelidi, Vladimir Tikhonov, Viktor Shchekochikhin, and Irina Khakamada.

There are also some funny things in the labor unions list (55 representatives). For example, the chairman of the Public Committee of Democratic Organizations is listed as a representative of the Congress of Industrial Labor Unions of Russia. Also on this list are such curious organizations as the Labor Union of Cossack Troops of Russia.

The Constitutional Conference seem to be rapidly losing its respectability and dignified nature. Much to blame for this are also some of the new documents regulating its work. For example, under the standing order, the conference will not even be discussing the president's draft constitution, but rather amendments to it.

The 3 June meeting of representatives of centrist forces (with Aleksandr Vladislavlev, Vasiliy Lipitskiy, Oleg Rumyantsev, and Veniamin Sokolov, chairman of the Soviet of the Republics, taking part) made the point that the situation may take such a turn as to compel a walkout.

Prosecutor General Comments

LD0606160293 Moscow Mayak Radio Network in Russian 0839 GMT 6 Jun 93

[From the "Mayak Panorama" program]

[Text] Returning you to the realities of our political life, I invite you to hear one more opinion on the new constitution. This is the opinion of Valentin Georgiyevich Stepankov, Russian procurator general, who is speaking with our correspondent Boris Simonov.

[Begin recording] [Simonov] Probably the main feature of our political and public life at the moment is the discussion of constitutional drafts, and approaches to these drafts. Would you tell me as procurator general: Do you think a new constitution, I will not say which version, could help you in your future work to get out of certain, perhaps critical, situations?

[Stepankov] I think all opinions should of course be listened to, including the most polarized ones, and an attempt should be made to find unity in views and visions of the development of a state system, a social and economic system, a system of justice with the same procurator's supervisory powers, and to come up with a version of a single draft which reflects not only our political opinions and social views, but also reflects the level of legal relations which have been achieved today in the spheres of life which I have named.

That would be the ideal, but something else starts to make me cautious. The fact that respect for the law as such is declining, and that includes respect for the fundamental law, our Constitution. If I look into the future, I am already becoming worried and concerned about whether a new constitution will be implemented, and what we have to do to ensure that a new constitution is implemented. It is not primarily on the quality of the law that the respect for the law itself depends, and here we must always remember that if a constitution is adopted in a legal and constitutional way, this is already the first basis for it to be observed and implemented over the whole territory of the Russian Federation.

Therefore it is not only the draft to be discussed and put forward for adoption which is important in my view, but also the mechanism by which the constitution will be adopted. If violations of and deviations from the law are allowed, then from the very start we are laying a foundation of disrespect for the future law which we intend to live by.

I am a member of the Constitutional Commission. There is a lot of work ahead, which I would like to be done in just that kind of constructive, civilized way, in which every opinion is listened to, every opinion is valued. Every opinion is not necessarily taken into consideration; it may be rejected, but it is valued, and all of this would take place within the framework of a highly developed legal culture.

I think this is a guarantee that there will be progress toward a new constitution, and I think it is the basis on which the new constitution will be accepted by the republics—that is vital—and accepted by all the subjects of our Federation, and in the final analysis by every citizen. All citizens have to understand that it is for them, a new law which the country is going to live by, and not a law which because of some kind of transient political state of affairs needs to be adopted today. [end recording]

Gavriil Popov Interviewed

PM0406152193 Moscow ROSSIYSKAYA AZETA in Russian 2 Jun 93 First Edition p 2

[Report by Tamara Karyakina on interview with Gavriil Popov, leader of the Russian Movement for Democratic Reforms, under "Conference" rubric: "Bull in the Assembly of Nobles"]

[Text] Tver—Last Saturday the former ballroom of the former palace of the Assembly of Nobles in Tver was decorated with a large emblem depicting a strong and aggressive looking bull, but there was no bullfight, because the bull—emblem of the Russian Movement for Democratic Reforms [RMDR]—was there to watch over the first national conference of the movement's members.

"We met to discuss the course of the constitutional process in Russia and define our political position in it," RMDR leader Gavriil Popov said in reply to your correspondent's question. "It is an urgent question, because we are all on the verge of a Constitutional Conference and have things to suggest with regard to the fundamental provisions.

[Karyakina] Do you expect the RMDR's voice to be heard amid the scrimmage around the draft Constitutions?

[Popov] We never offer trivial advice. I would remind you that we were responsible for making axiomatic the idea of the importance of strengthening executive authority. Furthermore, our idea of new elections, linked with a new Constitution, is now commonly accepted. Finally, we proposed the institution of a constituent assembly, which now bears the name Constitutional Conference.... So we are hoping for good acoustics in the future.

[Karyakina] What else can the RMDR's intellect contribute to Russia's democratic history?

[Popov] They ought to listen to us on the matter of the actual conference standing orders: If the participants settle down to discuss the draft and keep the conversation going for five days, the people will decide that it is another extraordinary congress and will be tempted to disperse it, for which there is a precedent. So, in order to avoid getting bogged down in debates, in our view, it should not examine the entire draft Constitution, but just part of it, in the form of a constitutional law.

[Karyakina] What is your view of the section of the draft on a Federal Assembly?

[Popov] There is a substantial flaw in the way it is presented in the "presidential" draft, since we are talking about a unique kind of state, with a complex regional structure. The "Yeltsin version" upsets (or loses) the balance of interethnic relationships. [interview ends]

In his political report the RMDP leader proposed (and they were basically approved by the conference) another series of amendments relating to the relationship between the president and the government and the Federal Assembly and the government, the independence of the head of government, and so on. Will they go through?

Gavriil Popov was delegated by the conference to participate in the work of the Constitutional Conference.

Author of Constitution Previews Conference

MK0506101093 Moscow KURANTY in Russian 5 Jun 93 p 4

[Interview with Sergey Alekseyev, author of new draft constitution, by Nikolay Andreyev; place and date not given: "President Has No Right to Retreat"]

[Text] Reflecting on the evolution of the constitutional process in Russia, Sergey Alekseyev, who took an active part in drafting the new constitution, stated that in the upcoming weeks and maybe days the fate of Motherland will be decided, and expressed his firm conviction that at this crucial moment the president has no right to retreat.

"After the referendum," S. Alekseyev continued, "he has not only a juridical right but is actually obliged to finalize the constitutional process in order to end the power vacuum which is destroying Russia and holding back its onward movement."

[Andreyev] Recently you, Sergey Sergeyevich, have been meeting regularly with the president. What is his mood?

[Alekseyev] He is in a very decisive frame of mind.

[Andreyev] He will not commit any follies? Is there a sound legal foundation underlying his actions?

[Alekseyev] Recently the president has been actively seeking lawyers' advice on all matters, and listening to their opinion. He is deeply satisfied when jurists suggest to him a legal way out of a particular situation. Not so long ago, for example, he very attentively listened to proposals from members of the Constitutional Court on improving Chapter 7 of the Constitution, which pertains to matters of justice.

[Andreyev] So, Sergey Sergeyevich, we are on the very eve of the constitutional conference. Could any forecasts be made?

[Alekseyev] Naturally, we would all very much like to hope that Russia's new constitution will finally be compiled, coordinated, and adopted. But the situation is difficult and the outcome may be different.

[Andreyev] What is the composition of the constitutional conference? Are there many lawyers?

[Alekseyev] Yes, our leading experts on law will be taking part in it, which gives hope for a highly qualified, professional finalization of the draft.

[Andreyev] How will the work of the constitutional conference be organized?

[Alekseyev] On the first day the president is expected to make a major speech. Then apparently I will be given the floor to summarize the amendments and additions proposed. But this, in my view, should be not just a survey, but an analysis of a conceptual character. Then work in committees will begin. And this is very good, because if we start discussing it at the full conference, there will certainly be no end to the debate.

[Andreyev] What are these committees? What are the procedures for their work? Will amendments first be discussed and then submitted to the plenary conference?

[Alekseyev] As far as I am concerned, I will be working, together with Vladimir Filippovich Shumeyko, whom I greatly respect, in the group of commodity producers, who are concerned with property and who need reliable constitutional protection. In other sections other constitutional blocks will be deliberated, whereupon the president will put everything together and, as expected, on 16 June will state his final judgment at a plenary session of the constitutional conference.

[Andreyev] Sergey Sergeyevich, you have been entrusted to analyze the amendments and additions proposed. Are there many of them, and are they any substantial ones?

[Alekseyev] There are many amendments and additions, including what I regard as very constructive. For example, members of the Constitutional Court are proposing a change in the composition and functions of the Supreme Judicial Office and that all complicated and controversial questions be considered at joint plenary sessions of supreme courts of all types. Just like the president, I believe that this is a rational proposal, since to limit judicial authority to high-placed officials means to question constantly the triumph of justice.

There are many other proposals worthy of notice and calling for a collective discussion.

[Andreyev] With a little bit of luck and God willing, as they say, finally the Constitution will be worked out and approved by the constitutional conference. But who today has the power to adopt it?

[Alekseyev] It is not ruled out that a step-by-step option will be used: First the draft will be presented to the congress; then, if it does not approve it, it will go before the constituent assembly; and finally the last chance is the referendum. In my view, the ideal way of adopting a new constitution, irreproachable from the legal viewpoint, is the constituent assembly. The new state should also get a perfectly new primary constituent act. All the previous bodies that have passed into the new Russia from the RSFSR are no longer legitimate today and have no power to adopt the Fundamental Law of the new state.

[Andreyev] The new constitution is still in question, but in the meantime you, Sergey Sergeyevich, are already working away to promote the creation of a civil code. Is this not premature?

[Alekseyev] If the new constitution is adopted, it will hang in mid-air on many of its provisions without relying on a civil code—a basic legal act, following the adoption of the constitution, establishing the foundations of property, protection of eternal human rights, individual rights, property rights, and a whole range of other rights. Without this it is impossible to move toward either the market or a truly democratic society, where statist law must be replaced by private law, which the civil code is called upon to develop along all lines and dependably protect from whoever—a code which I equate to a second, civil Constitution.

A group of our leading civil law experts is already working on the code. We are very grateful for the considerable assistance in this work to a group of professors from the Netherlands, primarily Professor Sniders, a member of the Dutch Supreme Court.

Constitutional Conference Opens in Moscow 5 Jun

Yeltsin Welcomes Participants

LD0506080593 Moscow Russian Television Network in Russian 0700 GMT 5 Jun 93

[Opening address by President Boris Yeltsin to the Constitutional Conference in Moscow—live]

[Text] Esteemed participants in the Constitutional Conference! A unique forum begins its work in this hall today. Among those taking part are politicians and statesmen of our country, representatives of the republics and regions, and leaders of Russian parties, public organizations, movements, and trade unions. There are representatives of business, science, and research, the arts, and culture.

We have been brought here by a shared and noble cause: to complete work on an historic document—a new constitution for the Russian Federation. The convocation of a Constitutional Conference is, naturally, a consequence of the all-Russia referendum on 25 April of this year. This was a de facto expression of the popular will in support of our course.

After the referendum, it is becoming ever more clear that various political forces are seeking to cooperate, to begin a trend toward national concord. This is also one of the main goals of the Constitutional Conference. Let the new constitution become a symbol of precisely such concord.

It will not, of course, be easy to achieve this. Ahead of us are days full of lively debate and, at times, clashes of opinions and arguments. I believe in the outcome, that we will be able to seek the truth and will be able to draw up a common position.

The main work will be done in groups of representatives, and I hope that it will proceed in a spirit of involvement and contribution.

Thus, the Constitutional Conference is declared open. Today is the first, initial, plenary session. The idea is to end at 1300 hours.

Yeltsin Report to Conference

LD0506091293 Moscow Russian Television Network in Russian 0703 GMT 5 Jun 93

[Report by President Boris Yeltsin to the Constitutional Conference in Moscow—live]

[Text] Esteemed participants in the Constitutional Conference, esteemed citizens of Russia! We stand at a turning point for the Russian state. On 5 June 1993, the clock of our country's history began to record days of particular significance. Constitutional reform has entered its deciding phase. With adoption of a constitution, the creation of a genuinely democratic republic in Russia will be complete. Fate willed it that this process be extended many decades.

A republic was proclaimed in our country on 1 September 1917 by decree of the provisional government. Its formation was immediately broken off by the October Revolution, which proclaimed a republic of soviets. A new republic is now being born: a federal, democratic state of the peoples of Russia. Its political and judicial institutions have already become part our lives: private property, the Federation Treaty, presidential power, constitutional supervision, a multiparty polity. After many years in shackles, Russian statehood has received stimuli for development, but they are being stifled by the constitutional crisis that Russia is experiencing.

The current constitution does not guarantee the unity of the country or a stable, peaceful, and secure life for its citizens. It does not answer the legal purpose for which it was established. Most political conflicts have a specific constitutional basis. It is our civic duty to achieve a breakthrough in this situation. Much will depend on our work on the new constitution. We have enough valuable experience from our present and our controversial past to help Russia's future.

In our past, we had the glorious traditions of the free Novgorod, the unique reforms of Peter the Great and Alexander II. Russia contributed the zemstvo system [colloquial name of institutions of local government established in 1864] of local administration to the world's treasure chest of democracy and a judicial system that was the most advanced in its time. We do not have power over the past, but the future is in our hands. I am convinced that democratic statehood does not contradict Russia's traditions and the national character of its people. On the contrary, it is only with the help of democracy that these can be preserved.

In your work, you should consider one important aspect. In the past one or two years, Russians understood well what the constitution means for the state. In any case, much better than that, they understood it in the preceding three quarters of this century. The soviet constitutions restrained nothing and protected nobody. During all this time, our country lacked the main thing: a constitutional system that originally assumes a democratic lawful statehood. The state's duty is to be a guarantor of human rights and a partner to each individual. What we are more accustomed to, however, is a state machine that crushes an individual and does not even notice this.

Today, society has sensed and realized that this can be different. The state does not have to threaten an individual and insult his dignity but can, instead, protect his freedom, justice, and social stability.

How can this be achieved? By coordinating interests. This is what the purpose of democracy consists of. However, life itself proves to us that a true democracy will not be established in a country of poor people, in a country where people have no chance to provide appropriate standards of living for themselves. The new Russian constitution must lay down legal guarantees for people's initiative and enterprise and must create the most favorable conditions for economic activities.

We do not want to return to the so-called beneficent state, a state whose distribution principle is: a little to everyone. At the same time, we should heed those who suggest that the draft constitution should record the state's obligation to establish social standards guaranteed to all citizens of Russia. In this way, it will become possible for the regional and local authorities to try to raise the standards in the social sphere by using their own resources and optimizing their economic policy. There is an enormous potential for integration in this.

Russian statehood—the foundation of which is being laid down in the new constitution—is making decisive progress toward legality. This means, first of all, shaping the legal system in accordance with civilized notions of it; that is, as the guarantor of a real implementation of freedom, justice, and natural rights of the individual, in the form of a common interest expressed by the state power but not imposed by force. While tackling this task, however, let us bear in mind that law without power is but a mere word, and power without law is the arbitrary rule of the authorities and a tragedy of the people.

Secondly, it can be achieved by ensuring scrupulous compliance with every constitutional norm. This is possible when the main public interests have been identified and agreed upon. Incidentally, for precisely this reason we also need a parliament that will be driven by the common interest and not a collective one, as is now the case.

Another no less important guarantee of the triumph of legality should be a system of legal supervision—primarily, the judiciary. It can be created so as to balance

with the other arms of power and as a safe guardian of constitutionality and law and order, only if we make a phased withdrawal from the Soviet model of power.

The main conclusion of what has been said is as follows. Constitutional reform does not consist of parcelling out pieces of power and enshrining this in a new basic law. The issue lies elsewhere. We must build Russian statehood: a statehood of freedom, a statehood of legality, and a statehood that flourishes. It is extremely important that Russia—which has not only sensed the need for change but is implementing it—should acquire a civilized constitutional foundation. It is vital that change is confined to a peaceful process, constitutionally, so that the force of law can overcome the force of lawlessness.

Does the law exist in Russia as an embodiment of the popular will? The answer is an unequivocal no. For law to come to Russia, state power must be constructed in a specific fashion. The need is that with the help of the constitution, the people can have a state that serves them and upholds their rights and freedoms, and not the right of bureaucrats to do as they please.

There has never been power linked to legality in Russia. On the contrary, everything that issued from power was automatically declared to be legal. It was required simply because it sanctioned the party-state dictatorship. Not a single decision of the supreme bodies was called into doubt.

We have been obliged to live for some time under laws that were engendered by precisely that power. True, after the promulgation of the declaration of the sovereignty of Russia, and particularly after August, 1991, democratic laws began to dislodge them. Gradually, however, the rate of democratic transformations slowed down, and primarily because the main question was not resolved, the question of power, a mechanism of power that would be in accord with our striving for democracy.

The construction of power in Russia, in essence, did not change but remained the same. Only a few elements—albeit important ones—in it have been built. Eventually it became evident that the Soviet type of power was not capable of being reformed. Soviets and democracy are not compatible. The new constitution should clearly spell out a fundamentally different way of organizing power, and on the basis of this—in the shortest possible period—it should be implemented via elections at a federal level.

I do not want what I have said to be taken as an appeal to proceed along the path of overcoming the totalitarian heritage by force. We all still have sufficient wisdom and restraint to avoid recourse to the means that are sadly famous in Russia—to violence. The majority of people understand that in our long-suffering state, where almost every page of its history is covered in blood, one more circle of violence could be the last. We should—no matter what the cost—ensure a peaceful transition to a new way of life, no matter who incites us to make a different choice.

Negotiations are a guarantee for a peaceful transition to a democratic statehood, negotiations with everybody who has at least some political influence and sees the looming dangers—both the danger of preserving the status quo and the danger of extreme revolutionary actions.

It is for this reason that we have decided to convene a constitutional conference. Its result should be a completion of the work on the draft new constitution of Russia—a constitution which will open the way to creating efficient power structures, will guarantee the rights and freedoms of the individual, will become the backbone of the country's legal system and the flourishing of its economy. It may well be asked: why cannot we use the existing power structures for that? The reasons for that have been partly named already, but there is also a more concrete answer—the representative power inherited by us from the Soviet system is unable to reach the accord we need so much today. And without it, it cannot propose a constitution which would bring stability to society and ensure its fast progress. It is the precisely the Soviet nature of present-day representative institutions that has brought about a paradoxical but logical phenomenon. Instead of becoming a focus of civilized harmony of interests, they direct their destructive efforts against executive authority and the president. This is extremely dangerous for a state. It is not different branches of authority but, in essence, two independent political systems that are locked in confrontation. This opens a direct path to chaos.

Society and the state have become hostage to either a huge delusion or deliberate craftiness. Using democratic institutions that have been introduced in Russia, the president's authority, constitutional supervision, and rules for the division of power as a shield, the representative power is now trying to make itself be seen as a valuable part of the democratic system. First of all, however, the soviets disbanded the Constituent Assembly in 1918 that had emerged after democratic elections. Present representative bodies were elected on the basis of the Soviet law on elections; hence, they remain to be the successors of power that had been seized by force. They are not legitimate as far as the democratic system is concerned.

Second, take the two-tier structure itself, that is, the Congress-Supreme Soviet. Everybody can see what happens when a rally—I would say—towers over the Supreme Soviet. It serves as an arena for involved political manipulations, while being invested with supreme and, in fact, unlimited power by the Constitution.

Third, look at the inner structure of supreme representative authority. By its nature, legislative power is always stronger than others; it develops rules of political life. This is precisely why it is, in essence, informally divided into chambers not subordinated to general leadership. In our country, however, everything is run by a single presidium headed by its chairman. Such a structure is

absolutely unacceptable from the point of view of the common democratic principles used for organizing the work of the parliament.

Fourth, there are still no clear-cut parliamentary procedures to date. They are necessary so that legal norms may be created on the basis of compromise and not of suppressing the minority by the majority. In a word, the Supreme Soviet today is not a parliament, but an ordinary office with bosses and subordinates. The fact that elements of the Soviet system are still there contributes to the uniform vertical structure of the soviets practically being restored again. This is simply inconceivable in a democratic state. In fact, a vertical structure of this kind being recreated brings to nothing the division of powers, together with the idea of local self-government.

Almost three years have passed since the draft prepared by the constitutional commission was published, and over a year since the Sixth Congress of People's Deputies approved the main tenets of that draft. One would think that nothing should prevent the new basic law from being adopted in due course.

As the chairman of the constitutional commission, I orientated deputies and experts toward recording in the basic law the norms guaranteeing the maximum protection of the individual's rights and freedoms and establishing a new, democratic approach to relations within the federation. Have we managed to fulfill all of these tasks? I think, to a certain extent we have. However, some of the serious problems have not been resolved in the draft prepared by the constitutional commission. As I prepared for the Constitutional Conference, I came to a conclusion that the first section of the draft—on human rights—was better done in the draft of the constitutional commission. It is not the commission's fault that the constitutional process was, in fact, put on hold in the last few months. The congress has, in fact, restricted considerable power by blocking the process of improving the draft in some of its key aspects.

In the last few months, the leadership of the Supreme Soviet did not want to hear about the new draft constitution. The president's proposal on bringing the constitutional commissions's draft to the referendum was immediately rejected by the congress. It was clear then that the legislature has, in essence, rejected the draft of the new constitution approved by itself. It does not want the country to have a basic law that would ensure a stable law-based system and stability in society, would guarantee the normal functioning of all the institutions of power, and would establish principles of true federalism in real life.

After the April referendum, this dangerous process has reached a turning point. Emergence of the draft of the new constitution has created a completely new political reality that no one can ignore any longer. If the work on the new constitution was to follow the old route, we would go through the same old delays, idle talk, the pretense of work, and political games. This would again delay the solution of the constitutional problem indefinitely.

The president of the Russian Federation, as a guarantor of constitutionality, was duty-bound to take his own initiative and resume the process of constitutional reforms. This is why the new draft constitution has emerged. It absorbs all the valuable aspects of the draft presented by the constitutional commission and does not compete with it. On the contrary, it has saved it from political oblivion.

Esteemed members of the conference, you represent different territories of great Russia, various branches and levels of power, and different social groups and political forces. All Russia is represented today in this hall—in all of its ethnic, social, and cultural diversity and a wide spectrum of political stances and interests.

I think that will not complicate our work but will make it more fruitful. To that end, it is simply essential to understand that—despite all the differences of opinion—we are united by the main thing: concern for the future of the state.

Our assembly has consultative status. That does not mean, however, that its agreed opinion can be ignored. The Constitutional Conference is a perfectly legal form. If this institution is not represented in the current constitution, that does not yet mean that it is unlawful. The whole point is in which system of coordinates we are considering it—the Soviet or the democratic one.

Of course, not all those gathered here have equal representative weight. For a discussion of the question of the future constitution of Russia, however, it is important today to know the opinion of as many social, political, and professional groups as possible. Thanks to this character of its being the highest forum, in that sense, no one in our situation today will be able to distort the draft that is polished and approved by the conference.

I subscribe to the numerous proposals that the final draft constitution worked out by the conference should subsequently be initialled by the subjects of the Federation. That will, of course, strengthen our position.

I hope that we all proceed from the view that the new constitution is not an end in itself. It would be a dangerous delusion to think that, with the adoption of a constitution that was even the most democratic in spirit, everyone in Russia will begin to live well. The fact that things will be bad without a new constitution is becoming increasingly clear, however. After all, the one that is in force at the moment is, as it were, living a double life.

The constitution, for example, contains a proposal on a system of councils that crown the omnipotence of the Congress of People's Deputies. At the same time, it declares a division of power, and a chapter is included on

the president as head of executive authority. The incompatibility of these two forms of structure of Russian statehood is the essence of the current constitutional crisis.

Furthermore, more than half its articles are today the norm for a strictly centralized state; but, at the same time, the Federal Treaty is completely incorporated in the text. Each acts on the articles as he chooses. Some find it more convenient to use the norms on the federal nature of the structure of the state; others use the norms of a unitary state. It is entirely natural that grounds for conflict arise.

I will not even mention the fact that the current constitution retains articles about the USSR. Articles on the new Russian state—the Russian Federation that replaced the RSFSR—are in contradiction with these articles. So, two different states coexist within the constitution—both the RSFSR and the Russian Federation.

Now, on the draft constitution that they are calling the presidential one: It has been prepared by a group of the country's leading lawyers. They were given the task of uniting all the best points of the best-known recent drafts. I consider that a sufficiently concise, comprehensible, and flexible text has been set down, based on a unified concept. I will dwell on a few of its points.

The principle of the people's power is observed at all levels from bottom to top, to a significantly greater extent than previously. The constitutional bases for federal relations are given in full, as never before.

Strong state power is ensured by the effective combination of a presidential republic with parliamentarism and an independent judicial power. We have managed to avoid copying the American, French, or any other model. Instead, we have returned to our Russian roots and have taken account of the most modern world democratic experience. In the center of everything, however, is the individual, his rights and liberties and the guarantee that they will be implemented.

I will restrict myself to just one example. The draft constitution says that the right to private property is a natural human right. Citizens have the right to hold land as private property. Property is inviolable.

I shall say a few words about the draft that has been presented to you. It contains nine chapters. The first two are about the rights and liberties of the individual and the citizen. The next four chapters describe the federal bodies of power, the president, parliament, government, and the judicial system. Then there is a chapter on local self-government, and finally a chapter on the mechanism for reexamining the constitution and introducing amendments.

The draft that has been put forward for you to discuss is aimed primarily at creating a stable constitutional structure. It is precisely for this reason that a complicated procedure is proposed for introducing changes and amendments to the text of the constitution. In particular, this will be done by having them ratified by the subjects of the Russian Federation.

The draft constitution contains the Federal Treaty. True, the striving to give maximum and rapid development to the principle of federalism has led to some heterogeneity in the structure of the constitution, and federal relations are regulated not only in this treaty section but also in the previous chapters.

The main aim of the constitution is to maintain the integrity of the Russian state and to overcome the weakness of state power.

For this to be achieved, the following is envisaged: first and foremost, ensuring economic uniformity throughout the Russian Federation—guaranteeing freedom of movement for goods, services, and capital, and banning customs barriers and other obstructions within the federation; and ensuring equal defense of the rights of the property owner and citizen, wherever they may be within the Russian state.

The ruble is to be the sole currency unit in circulation in Russia. There is to be a ban on money supply by anyone, anywhere—except by the Central Bank in coordination with the federal government. Maintenance of the currency system is a matter not only for economic reform. Unity within the Russian Federation and federalism are important conditions. A chaotic decentralization might lead to the destruction of the state. To prevent this, there is only one option: to build a truly democratic federation.

Economic uniformity in Russia is largely based on the shared interests of the federation and its members. I stress: shared. Let us not forget that we all need each other equally. Our relationships should be placed on a strictly legal footing.

Federation members' budgetary rights should be clearly defined. We can no longer tolerate a situation whereby allocation of incomes among budgets at various level changes every year. This process must be stable and predictable.

There must be a stable procedure—uniformly applicable to all—for allocation of tax revenues. In this, the regions must be accorded maximum rights to use their budgetary resources.

An important step toward resolving the problems of the federative structure of Russia was the federative treaty. Regrettably, many of its points still remain mere declarations. The reasons for that are clear—the federative treaty does not fit in well with the constitution now in force and remains an alien body within it, because this constitution is largely a constitution of a unitary state.

At the conferences in May, it was decided that implementing constitutional reform and setting up the machinery for the implementation of the federation treaty were, in fact, a single process. Any revision of the

federative treaty is inadmissible. In it, the accord between the overwhelming majority of the federation subjects and the federal power is materialized.

Moreover, our work on the draft constitution should aim at removing discrepancies between its articles and the principles set down in the federative treaty. The principle of preserving a state's unity can be combined with a nation's right to self-determination—especially, as one nation's right to self-determination is always restricted by the same right of other nations.

Finally, the right to self-determination of an individual nation is restricted by the right of the whole multinational Russian society to preserve a single state. Pan-Russian patriotism is developing into a dominant idea today. It is received with understanding by various ethnic, religious, and social groups in our country. Sadly, the wave of healthy patriotism also brings an upsurge of forces opposing federalism with it. They plainly deny individualized character to national state formations. In these conditions, being tardy with the constitutional reform simply reduces the chance of creating real federative statehood.

Extensive local self-government is also an important component of stability. It is directly linked to everyday life, and many of the people's pressing problems should be decided precisely at the local level. To do this, however, self-government bodies must have sufficient powers. This is why firm constitutional guarantees for local self-government are essential, especially since regional authorities often take over powers today not only from above but also from below.

When people sense an independent policy at the local level—and at the same time the weight of federal support—they will simply not allow separatist sentiments to flourish, nor the ambitions of various politicians at all levels.

The most important goal of constitutional reform is to remove the threat of chaos and of a power vacuum. To achieve this, parliamentary elections and the creation of new structures for Russia's institutions of state are envisaged. For the first time in the history of Russia, no one institution of state will have the opportunity to monopolize power. The powers of the president are restricted by the right of parliament to remove him from his post following a ruling by the highest court in the land and by the right of the Constitutional Court to overturn his rulings. Also, the powers of the president of the Russian Federation are strictly limited to federal matters. He cannot impinge upon the rights of the members of the Russian Federation or of local self-government.

The powers of the Russian Federation's legislature are limited by the right of the president—in the event of a prolonged crisis of government—to dissolve it and to call new elections. Parliament's powers are also limited by the Constitutional Court, which can rule acts of parliament unconstitutional.

Finally, neither parliament nor the president can arbitrarily intrude upon the rights of republics, krays, and oblasts of the Russian Federation. In other words, a balance is being established between all arms of power. At the same time, the draft contains a mechanism whereby the three estates—the legislature, executive, and judiciary—act in concert, thus forming a single state authority: the president at the head of the state, an effective government, a professional bicameral parliament—no Congress—and a judiciary. I will now dwell in detail on the judiciary.

We will not have democracy or the defense of individuals' rights—nor strong law and order—without a strong and truly independent judiciary. It is the courts that embody the law, the law in action. Who other than a court can be the principal guarantor of the rights of every citizen? Who other than a court can, in the final analysis, guarantee that state authorities and officials will act in a lawful fashion? In other words, it is fair to say that defense of rights lies in the hands of the judiciary.

The fate of the law is not least dependent upon how the judiciary is structured and whether the mechanism for its independence has been perfected. Despite all our efforts, the judiciary has yet to acquire its own true voice. This is partly due to the lack of democratic legislation regulating the work of the courts, and partly due to the fact that a full separation of the courts from politics has not yet been achieved, at either the federal or the local level. In a sense, we will have to rebuild the entire judiciary.

The framework for it and its fundamental principles are laid down in the draft constitution. Probably not everything that has been proposed can be adopted. Thus, some legal experts correctly point out that the principle for forming the composition of the supreme judicial presence is not completely democratic. Indeed, there is something to think about here. Are we not creating among judges who are equal in status some sort of judicial elite? Perhaps, it is worth taking account of proposals to form the Supreme Court from judges of all three federal courts.

I must touch on one more question. It is essential for us not only to come to a harmonized version of the text of the new constitution, but also to propose a procedure for adopting it. Many quarrels are now flaring up around this problem.

I am not certain that the Congress will necessarily support decisive constitutional change. But many republics, regions and social forces, and many deputies consider that a new constitution must be adopted with the participation of the Congress. For the sake of concord and accelerated constitutional reform, I am prepared to consider an option of this kind.

At the same time, whatever procedure we choose for adopting the constitution, it is absolutely essential to provide the appropriate legal procedure for it. It could consist of several steps. First, during the constitutional

conference, the text of the draft is harmonized. Second, plenipotentiary representatives of the subjects of the federation initial the draft. Third, the subjects of the federation propose to the Congress of People's Deputies that it confirm the agreed draft constitution as a whole.

It is proposed to hold early elections of people's deputies no later than October of this year. On this matter, it is necessary to agree with the point of view of the majority of Russia's political forces. If the representative power rejects our proposal, we will have to make use of other possibilities. It is precisely about this that you need to think, to formulate your position, and to back with your decisions the president's readiness to consistently carry through political reform.

Here at this conference, we must look to the future and realize what will follow after the adoption of the new constitution and after the elections of Russia's federal parliament.

It is clear that political reform in the country will not be completed by this. At present, the main problems are connected with the central power. Next, political reform will go deep into the regions, into the republics, and into the localities. The nature and thrust of these reforms will be determined by those common foundations that we will build into the constitution. In accordance with the principles of federalism, however, the further carrying through of the reforms and fleshing them out with specific content, will, to a considerable extent, rest with the subjects of the Federation.

It is necessary to prepare the constitutions and rules, laws and codes, for the subjects of the Federation calmly and thoughtfully, relying where necessary on the model being proposed by the center, and to introduce them consistently. This will be in accordance with the spirit and letter both of the federative treaty and with the new constitution.

I believe that it is not expedient to shorten the set times for the powers of the current authorities in the republics, krays, and oblasts. Of course, the Constitutional Conference will not have an easy ride. However, this is one of these cases when marking time is dangerous. We have had enough talk that Russia is not mature, that it has not been able and will not be able to adopt a normal democratic fundamental law.

Neither our contemporaries nor our descendants will forgive us if, having gathered here, we confine ourselves merely to talking, bickering, and settling scores. Our goal is to support one another and achieve accord. We must do this today, for the sake of Russia's future. We must display willingness for and ability to conduct a constructive dialogue. Only thus will we justify the faith of our electors and our people.

I call on you to work cooperatively and productively, expecting you to be ready to understand one another, expecting from you political wisdom, and believing that together we are capable of this. Thank you.

Khasbulatov Demands To Speak, Leaves Hall

LD0506084793 Moscow Mayak Radio Network in Russian 0750 GMT 5 Jun 93

[Text] Now we go over to our parliamentary correspondent Aleksandr Ruvinskiy from the Marble Hall of the Kremlin:

[Ruvinskiy] You know, an extremely significant event has taken place at the Constitutional Conference here in the Kremlin. The fact is that—according to the procedure laid down by a decree by the president of the Russian Federation on the procedure for the work of the Constitutional Conference—after the speech by Boris Nikolayevich Yeltsin, the floor should have been offered to lawyer Sergey Sergeyevich Alekseyev, one of the academics, one of those who developed the so-called presidential or alternative constitution variant.

Completely unexpectedly, however, Ruslan Khasbulatov got onto the platform and demanded that he be allowed to speak. After a long argument, it was decided that Khasbulatov would be allowed to speak for seven minutes. He was not satisfied with this, however, and he left the conference hall, together with his supporters.

At the same time, representatives of the communist parliamentary faction behaved, I would say, extremely violently—even attempting to push their way through onto the platform—particularly Deputy [Yuriy Maksimovich] Slobodkin. He had to be held back for order to be established in the hall. Nonetheless, the sessions continues.

Deputy Slobodkin 'Dragged' Out

LD0506113293 Moscow Russian Television Network in Russian 1000 GMT 5 Jun 93

[By correspondent L. Ioffe; from the "Vesti" newscast]

[Text] The president did not have time to leave the high tribune before the speaker, from whom no speech was planned, came onto it. The president suggested that he speak at a separate plenary session, but Khasbulatov insisted on a 7-minute speech. However, the conference participants did not wish to hear him.

[Begin Yeltsin recording] Whoever is whistling, please note this is not a rally or some other sort of gathering. Whoever is whistling is simply asked to refrain from emotional behavior. [end recording] [Video shows Khasbulatov speaking from tribune, with Yeltsin and Chernomyrdin seated behind him]

[Begin Khasbulatov recording] The fact that you here will not let me speak, the chairman of the Supreme Soviet [clapping and shouting from deputies; Khasbulatov raises voice], hear his opinion, shows that you, of course, are unable to adopt serious decisions of any kind, or even discuss such decisions. [end recording]

[Video shows Alekseyev on tribune, Slobodkin being first dragged and then carried by three other men from hall, a fourth man holding his shoe]

The conflict did not end there. Slobodkin, the author of the communist draft constitution, had to be carried out. There was little aesthetic in all of this. Professor Alekseyev reported that 2,200 amendments to the presidential draft had been received. He sees the concept of the constitution as a combination of a strong presidential power, capable of ensuring the integrity of the state, with a federal assembly, which would implement supreme parliamentary control.

Khasbulatov Declares Conference Illegal

LD0506090693 Moscow Mayak Radio Network in Russian 0830 GMT 5 Jun 93

[Report by correspondent Aleksandr Ruvinskiy]

[Excerpts] First of all, I must tell you that the Constitutional Conference finished its work for today. One plenary session took place, just as planned for today. As for the work in sections, it will begin tomorrow. [passage omitted] Here is what Ruslan Khasbulatov had to say on his way out of the hall where the constitutional conference was taking place:

[Begin recording] [Khasbulatov] Esteemed colleagues and friends. The most unexpected and most tragic events took place, which are also tragic for the destiny of the president himself. Can you imagine that the head of the Russian parliament was not allowed to speak at a conference that is called the constitutional conference? This is it.

[Unidentified correspondent] Ruslan Imranovich, are you prepared to say that what is happening there now is illegal?

[Khasbulatov] I already have.

[Same correspondent] What is coming next?

[Another correspondent] Is this the comeback of the dictatorship?

[Khasbulatov] Of course. [end recording]

Zorkin Comments on 'Disgraceful Scene'

LD0506092893 Moscow Mayak Radio Network in Russian 0830 GMT 5 Jun 93

[Interview with Valeriy Zorkin, chairman of the constitutional court, by correspondent Aleksandr Ruvinskiy "a few minutes ago" in Moscow—recorded]

[Text] [Ruvinskiy] Excuse me, Valeriy Dmitriyevich.

[Zorkin] Yes?

[Ruvinskiy] Could you spare a few words for Mayak: your comment on the situation which has arisen at the conference?

[Zorkin] This arouses deep despondency. Here is why: that today we Constitutional Court judges, Boris Zakharovich Avdeyev and other judges, went hoping that we were going to a place where national accord was being achieved, that is to say, that the roundtable that Russia needed would start operating. But we have seen this disgraceful scene. We in fact have seen how the court is making the king, and this is arousing profound distress. Will we be able, by such methods, to arrive at democracy, which we are arguing about?

I think that Russians, of course, the citizens of Russia, all of us, looking at these scenes will understand who is coming out for the law and who wants to impose diktat. We must not miss this moment, and we must not let this process become irreversible, which would make it impossible to speak altogether of a democratic state. I think that there is no other way but national accord.

Zorkin Not To Follow Khasbulatov

LD0506123393 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 1147 GMT 5 Jun 93

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent Tamara Zamyatina]

[Text] Moscow June 5 TASS—Russian chief constitutional justice Valeriy Zorkin will not leave the constitutional conference like the parliament chairman did.

"We all have to think better of it and consider what has happened," he told TASS after Ruslan Khasbulatov had left the conference and adding that he will not follow suit.

Head of the presidential staff Sergey Filatov denounced the "challenging demonstration" of the speaker and said the incident had been planned by the constitutional commission late on Friday [4 June] which decided to make everything possible to make Khasbulatov speak out.

Filatov recalled that the speaker is very particular about the working rules at congresses and does not allow to break the established procedure.

Khasbulatov asked the floor right after the president, but was rejected and jeered at by most of the participants. He then left the conference together with Oleg Rumyantsev, head of the constitutional commission, and 50 other participants.

"The incident will not impede the work of the conference and if a majority of political forces arrive to an accord this will make it possible to reach consensus with those who abandoned the meeting," deputy prime minister and a co-author of the presidential draft constitution Sergey Shakhray told TASS.

He added that it was hardly possible to expect unanimous opinions at the conference.

Radical marketeer and former Prime Minister Yegor Gaydar said that the incident "plays into the hands of

those who do not want stabilisation for Russia". However, he believes the problem can be overcome.

Alekseyev Speaks at Conference

LD0506222293 Moscow Russian Television Network in Russian 1935 GMT 5 Jun 93

[Speech by Sergey Alekseyev, chairman of the council of the Research Center of Private Law under the president, at the Constitutional Conference on 5 June at the Kremlin—recorded]

[Text] I have been charged with a modest but far from simple mission—to provide a brief account of those comments and proposals which have been made with regard to the draft Constitution. To begin with, here is some general information. These comments and proposals were submitted by 15 republics, 63 oblasts and krays, prominent representatives of the Supreme Soviet, people's deputies, and citizens of Russia. These remarks are wise and interesting and in many cases, expert from the legal and social point of view. On the basis of these comments and proposals, 432 amendments were formulated. These comments and proposals are not just of an intellectual and technical nature. Many of them are not just voicing concern but contain demands, the main and the most crucial of which is the demand for accord—accord not only in the sense of restraining our political passions and ambitions, in the sense of being able to listen to and understand each other, but also the demand for constructive nation-wide public agreement which must form the basis of the constitution. That is why, perhaps, many proposals to pool several draft constitutions were voiced many times. By publishing the draft constitution, we obtained not just comments and proposals but also a certain instruction from the people, a demand made upon us. It seems to me that these two groups of demands—I will talk about them later—these clearly expressed proposals and comments form the concept of the constitution. Therefore, the first demand is the following: Our people are tired of the absence of power, of the existing anarchy; therefore, the first demand is to establish in society strong, effective, and stable state power capable of overcoming all possible crises. The majority of those who commented on the draft constitution mentioned presidential rule. I would say this question is not simple. The system of parliamentary form has its positive virtues. Parliamentarism, in general, is one pivotal aspects of constitution and democracy.

It is important to bear in mind the fact that a parliamentary republic is a reality. It can exist and exert a certain positive influence only when a stable system of political parties has become established, and in a stable society. Even then, parliamentary power is a relatively weak and unstable power, with frequent changes of cabinet. The reforms which have been carried out in the states with on-going parliamentary power were dragged out for decades and centuries. Therefore, bearing in mind the significance of parliamentarism, and in full appreciation of all its values, the draft offered for your consideration—which has met with the approval of the majority of those who responded with comments and proposals—proposes essentially a presidential-parliamentary republic, a republic in which the head of state, the president, ensures the integrity of the state and takes care of the integrity of the state; and ensures the functioning of the executive power and overcomes crisis situations. It would be a republic in which a federal assembly [federalnoye sobraniye] has the monopoly of legislation, and the federal assembly carries out the supreme parliamentary control; and in which justice is exercised by courts at the topmost level; and all this in conditions of a comprehensive, and it is to be hoped consistent, parliamentarism.

It seems to me that the comments and proposals which have been voiced, and the hopes which have been expressed that at last a strong, effective, and confident power will be established is the first component of the concept of the Constitution.

Now for the second component, the second element, one which was also voiced in the demands, comments, and proposals: genuinely to give people democracy for each individual. The essence of the concept of the Constitution which, I hope, it is hard to dispute, and which is quite clear, consists in the fact that strong, reliable, stable power must exist in a regime of democracy. Russia must finally get a firm constitutional buttress, assurance, and confidence in the way it is carrying out its reforms. There is no more important or essential task. I voice the opinion of those who have submitted in comments and proposals when I say that we most probably cannot leave these halls where we are working unless we fulfil this task. Thank you. [end recording]

Speech by Sergey Filatov

LD0506224493 Moscow Russian Television Network in Russian 1935 GMT 5 Jun 93

[Speech by Sergey Filatov, head of the Russian Presidential Administration to participants in the Constitutional Conference in the Kremlin on 5 June—recorded]

[Text] Esteemed Boris Nikolayevich, esteemed Viktor Stepanovich [Chernomyrdin], esteemed participants of the Conference, this Constitutional Conference is a real and natural follow-up of the 25 April referendum that was held nationwide.

The struggle for the conception and methods of implementing the economic reform has unfortunately gone beyond civilized polemic and has turned into a struggle for power, leading to a political and constitutional crisis. I have to say that people displayed more wisdom at the referendum than many politicians. Everybody has acknowledged this. That is why the next steps that we should make, steps prompted by the people, must bring accord into society, and definition into the power in the Russian Federation.

The adoption of the new Russian Federation constitution will be such a step. As you know, on the eve of the Constitutional Conference, 23 regional conferences were held, attended by representatives of 83 regions, and the Russian Federation president had held very many meetings. On the basis of these meetings, three main conclusions can be drawn.

The first one. There is a very high degree of unanimity in that a new Russian Federation constitution must be adopted quickly. The second conclusion is related to the constitution presented by the president, there is almost a majority who perceive this document as a basic document upon which all those present at the Constitutional Conference must work. Third—concern was displayed that permeates every speech, as you can see—the concern that maximum legitimacy should be adhered to in adopting the new constitution.

This Constitutional Conference will deal with these issues and consider the presidential draft of the constitution.

We must learn wisdom from our people and search for ways of cooperation, rather than continuing squabbles and confrontation. We must not bring up a scare of wars, but aspire for national consensus and work for it, using every means available. This Constitutional Conference is, as it were, a nationwide roundtable that our society has been longing for and working for a long time. There is support for this process among the Supreme Soviet leaders and a considerable number of deputies. I am mentioning it because as you have seen this is not the full complement by all means. [as received].

The Constitutional Conference has three goals, we believe. The main one is to work out a single constitutional draft of the Russian Federation, taking into account all the received comments and proposals, and using as much as possible the best of the constitutional draft whose main provisions were approved by the congress. The full constitutional draft will be presented at the plenary session of the Constitutional Conference on 16 June, and put as a whole to a vote of approval or disapproval.

The second task is to draw up proposals on the procedure for adopting the constitution. The third task we regard as being very important, namely that, prior to the adoption of the law on elections, to decide in principle and make recommendations on how to elect the new bicameral parliament, whether this will be a system of elections according to party lists, or some other sort of system, taking account of the special features of the constituent parts [subyekt] of the Federation and the sociopolitical and social situation in the country.

Regarding how the work of the Constitutional Conference is to be organized: 762 people should be taking part in the conference, in five groups. This sort of representation at the Constitutional Conference may realistically ensure the drawing up of a new constitution of the Russian Federation. I should inform you that 692 people registered at the beginning of the sitting, which is 90 percent of those invited to participate in the conference. I am sure that those who left will return if they really want to work constructively and positively and help to draw up the new constitution of the Russian Federation. The entire world and the whole of the country have frozen, waiting for the conference to produce some positive results, hoping that the people's will is carried out and we move closer to the adoption of the constitution. We hope that the work of the Constitutional Conference will be constructive and fruitful. For our part, we will do our utmost to ensure that the main goal—peace, accord, and the new constitution for the Russian Federation—is achieved. Thank you.

Conference Seen as More 'Legitimate'

LD0506105793 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 1036 GMT 5 Jun 93

[Text] Moscow June 5 TASS—"In reality, and not according to the letter of the existing laws, the constitutional conference is far more representative and legitimate than the corps of people's deputies elected while the USSR was still in existence. They were elected as deputies from one of the union republics, and not from Russia as a sovereign state," said Academician Aleksey Yemelyanov, member of the Presidential Council and one of the initiators of the democratic movement in Russia.

"In this aspect Russia continues to live as though it were a former union republic, while in reality it is an independent state. The problems of what kind of a state we should have and what constitution we should follow must be resolved by those who make up this country, i.e. members of the federation who are the primary carries of sovereignty: these are the autonomous republics, territories, regions and their representatives," he pointed out in an interview, published by ROSSISKIYE VESTI today. "This is the essence of the main, real legitimacy based on facts and not on the letter of the existing laws. One should by no means ignore it."

"It is representatives of members of the federation who make the backbone of the constitutional conference. The participation of members of the parliamentary constitutional commission in it, as well as of all public and political parties and movements adds weight to the conference, since it reflects the opinions of various members of the federation and various social groups. The presidential decree dealing with the conference opens up the way to compromise," Yemelyanov believes.

Republican Heads Seek 'To Broker Peace'

LD0506155393 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 1546 GMT 5 Jun 93

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent]

[Text] Moscow June 5 TASS—Heads of 16 Russian republics participating in the constitutional conference proposed to broker peace in a conflict which flared up during the first day of the conference.

At a meeting with head of the presidential staff Sergey Filatov on Saturday [5 June] they warned the president and the parliament against "hasty actions" and said they are ready to restore accord in the constitutional process, according to the press service of the presidential staff.

On Saturday Parliament Chairman Ruslan Khasbulatov stormed out of the conference hall after his attempt to deliver an unplanned speech was turned down by the president and most of the participants.

Court Clarifies Reports on Judges

LD0506195893 Moscow Radio Rossii Network in Russian 1900 GMT 5 Jun 93

[Text] The press service of the Constitutional Court today issued a clarification about what it thinks is incorrect reporting by the mass media of action by some members of the Constitutional Court during the plenary session of the constitutional conference in the Kremlin.

The announcement says that after the speaker left the hall, the judges decided to continue work in the plenary session. However, shortly after Russian People's Deputy Yuriy Slobodkin was removed from the hall, a number of judges left the Kremlin and went to the building of the Constitutional Court to discuss the situation which had arisen.

Meanwhile, President Boris Yeltsin signed an instruction today suspending from 5 June protection of the chairman and the members of the Russian Constitutional Court, along with the building in which this body is housed.

Officials Interviewed After 5 Jun Proceedings

Yeltsin on Khasbulatov 'Provocation'

LD0506093993 Moscow Mayak Radio Network in Russian 0850 GMT 5 Jun 93

[Interview with President Boris Yeltsin by unidentified correspondents following close of constitutional conference; outside the Kremlin—recorded]

[Text] [Correspondent] What do you think about the first meeting?

[Yeltsin] Well, we have fulfilled the task that we set for ourselves, that is, the president made a report on the draft new Constitution...

[Correspondent, interrupting] What about Khasbulatov's behavior?

[Yeltsin, continuing] ...and then the expert Alekseyev spoke about the essence of the Constitution and Filatov, head of the administration, spoke about the schedule for subsequent work in groups so that groups and sections can start work in absolutely all directions and with all amendments, naturally, from Monday so that the final plenary session can be held on 16 June.

[Correspondent] But what would you say about Khasbulatov's behavior?

[Yeltsin] He made, no doubt, a deliberate attempt at provocation, but if 50 people in 700 left the hall, this did not frustrate the Conference's work. The Constitutional Conference continued to work and fulfilled its task for today.

[Correspondent] Boris Nikolayevich, would you not like to dissolve the parliament as Lech Walesa did in Poland?

[Yeltsin, laughing] Here we are! I think that Mr. Walesa has experienced quite a few similar moments, as it were. It is all right, let us not be nervous. We should proceed calmly with our work. After all, there were 650 people in the hall, they worked, they listened attentively, and they will continue to work. I think that some of those [who left] will return.

[Correspondents all speak at once; Yeltsin declines to speak any longer and departs]

Yeltsin on Adopting Constitution

LD0506172293 Moscow Ostankino Television First Channel Network in Russian 1409 GMT 5 Jun 93

[Interview with President Boris Yeltsin by Aleksandr Lyubimov from the Kremlin following the Constitutional Conference proceedings; from the "Red Square" program—recorded]

[Text] [Lyubimov] Now let us hear from the president himself. [Video shows Kremlin guards, clock tower showing 1300 hours, Yeltsin interviewed as he emerges from a doorway to get into limousine.]

[Yeltsin] The Constitutional Conference set itself a task for today and it fulfilled that task; that is, it heard a report, a measured report aimed at accord—from the president on the draft of the new Constitution. Then there was a specialist, Sergey Alekseyev, one of Russia's leading lawyers, on the essence of the Constitution itself; and also the head of the administration Sergey Filatov on the procedure for further work.

[Lyubimov] Boris Nikolayevich, do you think that in principle a new constitution can resolve the conflict between the two branches of power?

[Yeltsin] The main thing is that we shall have to decide properly how to adopt it because from Monday [7 June] the Constitutional Conference is starting to work in groups and I reckon it will fulfill its task. One draft of the constitution will be proposed; and then the question is how to adopt it. That is where the whole difficulty may be said to lie. We should find some sort of solution, one that of course must be legitimate at the same time, but at

the same time there will be confidence that this constitution will be adopted. Then when this constitution is adopted, the constitutional conflict will be resolved.

[Lyubimov] Will there be a change in the correlation of forces in society?

[Yeltsin] The correlation of forces is quite clear. The soviets will of course fight to survive, but there is no place for them in the new constitution. That is all there is to it.

[Lyubimov] But political forces, I mean, they will remain in society, so that even when a new constitution has been adopted...

[Yeltsin, interrupting] The referendum showed what side the public and the people and the voters are on...

[Lyubimov, continues] But for the people the Kremlin means you, Ruslan Imranovich Khasbulatov and Valeriy Zorkin and all the rest. The people do not distinguish between them; these are mere details, and not necessary anyway. They need to work quietly and think that everything here is in order.

[Yeltsin] Absolutely true. I think there should be order, there should be fresh elections...

[Lyubimov, interrupting] That is a key question: Will there be any agreement before elections? Elections in place of the Constitution?

[Yeltsin] No, the Constitution and elections as well. Today there was this planned attempt to wreck the conference—a planned attempt—but it failed, the Constitution continued to work with 650 out of 700 people, 650 worked normally, although of course there is a certain left over residue...

[Lyubimov, interrupting] That will sort itself out, quietly, tomorrow...

[Yeltsin, interrupting] Yes, sure, there are two more weeks to go.

[Lyubimov] Thank you.

[Yeltsin] Thank you. [Video shows Yeltsin getting into limousine]

Rumyantsev on Leaving Conference

LD0506184493 Moscow Ostankino Television First Channel Network in Russian 1404 GMT 5 Jun 93

[Interview with Oleg Rumyantsev, executive secretary of the Constitutional Commission, by Aleksandr Lyubimov from the Kremlin following the Constitutional Conference proceedings; from the "Red Square" program—recorded]

[Excerpts] [Lyubimov] Our next guest is Oleg Germanovich Rumyantsev, executive secretary of the Constitutional Commission. Oleg Germanovich, there is something absurd in all of this. I do not know who is to blame, though it is not really a matter of finding a culprit but rather of finding a way out of this situation. Is this perhaps purely personal rivalry between, say, you and [Sergey] Shakhray? What surprises me is that the younger generation of politicians that ought to be able to bring to our political life a basis for compromises, a basis for, how shall I put it, more flexible solutions, is actually just as incapable as the older generation of resolving a crisis like this.

[Rumyantsev] Aleksandr Mikhaylovich, let me say first and foremost that this is not a matter of personal rivalry. I find creeping servility deeply offensive so at the Constitutional Conference today I immediately felt uncomfortable because the majority of those taking part had come with a single aim—precisely to perform such a servile role and do what they had been told in advance. For the first time today I visited the room where plenums of the CPSU Central Committee used to be held and I saw that the atmosphere had not changed—it was the atmosphere of a CPSU Central Committee. Since 1987, since the start of perestroyka, we have prided ourselves on the fact that there has always been an open microphone in the hall. Today there were no open microphones. [passage omitted; Lyubimov notes that the procedures for speaking had been laid down in advance; our expert Andranik Migranyan intervenes to make the same point]

[Rumyantsev] To get back to the previous point, there was an atmosphere of confrontation from the start in the hall not only because of the absence of open microphones, but when I saw those two thugs standing guarding the platform in a pose like this—just like this [illustrates their pose]—and then when those two grabbed the chairman of the Supreme Soviet and almost tossed him aside, then when they hauled Slobodkin out and kicked him about. [Lyubimov tries to interrupt but Rumyantsev continues] No, that was not shown. Then when the Procurator-General Stepankov wanted to speak they beat him about the arms and body. Look, these are all links in a single chain. I believe it is no accident that the edition of the CONSTITUTIONAL HERALD prepared by the Constitutional Commission and brought here was not circulated. No accident either that the press was thrown out of the hall as soon as the president had spoken. All of this pointed toward one objective, as though to say: You are here just to make up the numbers, silent participants brought in to go along with whatever he says, to vote as people voted in the days of the general secretary.

[Lyubimov] So what are you going to do next?

[Rumyantsev] Well, picking up the point made by Andranik (Ovsesovich) about whether the procedural rules can be changed, we are walking out of the conference—and there are more than 100 signatures of participants to vouch for this—but are prepared to come back and work together, but only in a spirit of broad and free discussion of the principles of constitutional reform,

only if the opportunity is provided to deliver reports and only if this conference officially sends the proposals it comes up with to the constitutionally designated authorities.

Incidentally, in proposing his view of the way out of the constitutional crisis, President Yeltsin made five points, all of which run counter to the Constitution. He said that the conference should endorse the draft; the conference cannot endorse the draft—it is not a body of authority. He said that the components [subyekt] of the federation should initial the draft, yet many of the delegates have come without such powers. He said that the Congress of People's Deputies is obliged to endorse the draft, but under the Constitution the congress does not endorse; it actually adopts the constitution. Finally he spoke of fresh elections in October, but at the referendum on 25 April no decision was taken about early elections this autumn, so rather than proposals these were points aimed at provoking confrontation and conflict.

We have just one proposal; this was a resolution of the Supreme Soviet that we passed on Friday [4 June]. Namely, we propose to the president that a draft of the Constitution be agreed by 30 June, to be followed by three months of discussion by all the people. Then it should have its first reading at the congress on 17 November, when the draft of the new constitution can be adopted in its first reading.

[Lyubimov] Thank you, Oleg Germanovich.

Shakray Comments on Walkout

LD0506165893 Moscow Ostankino Television First Channel Network in Russian 1419 GMT 5 Jun 93

[Interview with Deputy Prime Minister Sergey Shakray by Aleksandr Lyubimov from the Kremlin following the constitutional conference proceedings; from the "Red Square" program—recorded]

[Text] [Shakhray] Today was planned as the opening of the conference. The order of the proceedings was known: discussion, including Chernomyrdin's report. We knew about the decision of yesterday's session and the possible reports by Khasbulatov and Zorkin. Everything was planned to begin on Monday [7 June]. There would be an interim plenary session and a final plenary session at which a general discussion would take place. The five groups of representatives reflect the main five political forces; the draft Constitution we conceive as the formulation of a political interests on the main issue of the Constitution and the harmonizing of those interests so that the Constitution may be like a social contract. The attempt to disrupt the speeches, to disrupt the timetable, the order of work, led to those lamentable consequences, although the end of the speech would contain the same call—I refer to the end of the speech by Khasbulatov—would contain the same call to the chairmen of the soviets to walk out of this conference.

[Lyubimov] Tell me, was Ruslan Imranovich Khasbulatov aware that speeches by other senior figures were planned for Monday, or not? Because, you see, yesterday the decision was merely made to take part in the conference. Today the people came and felt a certain nervousness. I think nerves sometimes play too large a part in our political life.

[Shakhray] Evidently, on finding himself for the first time not up on the platform, but in the hall among the other participants, he felt a little nervous. Of course the order of work was known; it was discussed twice yesterday in the working group on preparation of the Constitution and at the conference with the heads of the republics, where all the representatives of the soviets were present. After that they went to the Supreme Soviet and gave an account of all the details. It was necessary to break it; it was necessary to try to blow up the work of the conference. After all, the main thing that the president said in his speech was that this assembly had a consultative status. On the basis of the results, it is planned to vote at the plenary sesssion on approval or nonacceptance or nonapproval—what the results will be. After that, the Constitution would be circulated to the subjects for initialling—circulated, but not in this hall. We know very well that there is an instruction from the Supreme Soviet to the oblast and kray soviets to send delegations without the right to initial anything. That is why we are not forcing the soviets and the executive power to initial it. Let us do some work on this. It may be routine, uninteresting work, perhaps: no microphones, not like at a rally. After the intialling, the subjects of the Federation submit the draft to the Congress—the president said this from the platform—and then either the Congress adopts the Constitution, or if not, it is put to a referendum or an inaugural assembly is convened. Another fundamentally important element is that all the participants of the conference have received not just the presidential draft and the table of amendments to it, but yesterday the proposal of Deputy Sheynis that all the participants should have the draft of the constitutional commission and their table of amendments. It was important not to have a rally from the microphones on the first day, but rather to let off steam in the discussions in the sections and groups, and only then to agree on the disputed issues at the general plenary session because of those five sections, the disputes will only be in two. The local self-government bodies reached agreement yesterday, at the congress of Russian towns; there, all is clear. The political parties in principle will also reach a compromise, because they have an interest in elections—new elections...

[Lyubimov, interrupting] Only the powers of the federal power and the central...

[Shakhray, interrupting] Of course. The powers of central power and the status of the subjects of the federation. In the sections, that would be a very difficult and complex discussion.

[Lyubimov] But they will get down to work now?

[Shakhray] Of course they will. On Monday the first section will be led by Chernomyrdin—the section of the federal bodies of power. The second section will be led by me, with Stepanov from Karelia, and the chairman of the Supreme Soviet, Tyazhlov; 100 people have gone, but I think some of them will come back. Today the conciliation commission is at work.

[Lyubimov] I hope you, yourself, will be doing something today or tomorrow to bring those delegations back; I hope you are already doing something about it.

[Shakhray] We are already working on it.

[Lyubimov] Fine. Then we can, as always, hope for the best. Our guest has been Sergey Shakhray, deputy prime minister of the Russian Government.

Khasbulatov Reads Speech to Journalists

LD0506105393 Moscow Russian Television Network in Russian 1000 GMT 5 Jun 93

[By D. Pugacheva; from the "Vesti" newscast]

[Text] The staircase in the lobby [of the Kremlin] became a rostrum for the chairman of the Supreme Soviet and the delegates to the Constitutional Conference who had left the conference hall with him. Here Ruslan Khasbulatov read out the text of his speech to journalists. He noted that the Supreme Soviet is in favor of constructive and creative cooperation in drafting a new Constitution.

[Begin Khasbulatov recording] The issue that we are discussing is based on the problem of correlation between traditions and progress, evolution, and revolution. Some people would like to replace this issue with that of reactionary and restorationist tendencies in the Supreme Soviet and the progressive and pro-Western tendencies of the executive. But the real issue, in fact, is whether we wish to yet again shed the entire Russian tradition in a revolutionary manner and declare this tradition a dead end or whether we are ready for evolutionary progress.

Unfortunately, the draft Constitution put forward by the presidential side is worse than even their first version and the present-day Constitution, the main [flaw] being the absolutely unrealistic demand that unlimited presidential power be introduced.

I am convinced—and not only representative authority but also many scientists and state figures have come to the same conclusion—that such a version of a presidential republic is fundamentally unacceptable for the Russian Federation. [end recording] [Video shows the lobby; Khasbulatov surrounded by journalists, other deputies—Oleg Rumyantsev, Sergey Baburin, Valentin Zorkin, Aman Tuleyev—in the crowd]

Further Khasbulatov Protest

LD0506171093 Moscow Ostankino Television First Channel Network in Russian 1402 GMT 5 Jun 93

[Address by Chairman of the Supreme Soviet Ruslan Khasbulatov to journalists on Kremlin stairs 5 June following the Constitutional Conference proceedings; from the "Red Square" program—recorded]

[Text] It is already an open course aiming at a regime of personal power. We do not know what shadowy figures are controlling this, but just imagine that a so-called constitutional conference does not allow the chairman of the Federation's parliament to take the floor. You can see for yourselves what relationship the word constitutional has to this assembly. What relationship can there be? Surely constitutions are adopted by the supreme legislative authorities? Even in dictatorships it is believed that constitutions are being adopted through their legislative bodies.

I think the time has now come to tell the doubters and those who are inclined toward well founded criticism of the Congress, the Supreme Soviet, and representative authority that in my view it is clear to all of you where we are heading. Incidentally, I have been saying for a whole year that we are moving toward dictatorship. Here you see the result. The chairman of the Supreme Soviet who was instructed by the constitutional commission and by the Supreme Soviet to speak asks for seven minutes and is told: No, this is a constitutional conference but we will not allow the parliamentary chairman to speak.

You saw the reaction on the part of those assembled. What kind of people are they? Whom do they represent? What kind of constitution, what kind of amendments, and what kind of agreement can they reach? On whose behalf are they acting? Do you also have these doubts? I think that this should naturally evoke a protest from every decent person. Surely we have not been progressing to this. Sorry, but have I done less than Yeltsin over the past three years? Am I supposed to be an accomplice in the way he is now behaving?

Khasbulatov Denies Walkout Planned

LD0506133993 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 1313 GMT 5 Jun 93

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent Lyudmila Yermakova]

[Text] Moscow June 5 TASS—Russian parliament Chairman Ruslan Khasbulatov denied accusations that he was implementing a pre-planned plan to disrupt the Constitutional Conference convened by President Yeltsin by abandoning it.

He told reporters on Saturday [5 June] that he had to leave the conference hall because of "disrespect to the chairman of the Supreme Soviet who was not allowed to fulfil an instruction of the parliament".

Khasbulatov wanted to take the floor at the Constitutional Conference right after the president, but was rejected and jeered at by most of the participants. Khasbulatov's speech was not on the agenda of the conference.

Khasbulatov then left the meeting together with several dozen lawmakers and President Yeltsin qualified the move as "a pre-planned and considered provocation".

Khasbulatov said that he had been "officially delegated by parliament to address the conference and wanted to do that right on the first day striving to find common approaches to the draft constitution".

Khasbulatov said it is necessary now to accelerate work on the parliamentary draft constitution and "strengthen elements of a parliamentary republic in it".

The speaker does not rule out the convocation of the Congress of People's Deputies after consultations with parliament on whether there is such a necessity and after a thorough analysis of the report of the president.

Khasbulatov: Referendum Not Ruled Out

LD0506142893 Moscow Mayak Radio Network in Russian 1330 GMT 5 Jun 93

[Text] This afternoon a news conference by Ruslan Khasbulatov took place in the House of the Soviets. He stated that he had been officially delegated by the parliament to address the Conference and had wanted to do this today, seeking to find common methods of approach to the draft constitution.

The speaker said that the lack of respect for the head of parliament, who was not given the opportunity to carry out the Supreme Soviet's instruction, had forced him to leave the hall.

In Khasbulatov's view, from what happened today a serious lesson should be learned: work on the constitution should be sped up. He did not rule out the possibility of submitting the three draft constitutions to a referendum.

Fedotov Says Court Judges Broke Law

LD0506204293 Moscow Russian Television Network in Russian 1900 GMT 5 Jun 93

[From the "Vesti" newscast]

[Text] Mikhail Fedotov, minister of press and information, considers that those members of the Constitutional Court who walked out of the conference took political action and therefore broke the law relating to the Constitutional Court which bans judges from taking part in any political action.

Rallies, Polls Held on Sidelines of Conference

Opposition Marches to Lubyanka Square

LD0506101693 Moscow Mayak Radio Network in Russian 0839 GMT 5 Jun 93

[Text] My producer is indicating to me that Kirill Shakhnovich is on the line. We are listening to his dispatch from the streets of Moscow. We are listening attentively. Go ahead.

[Shakhnovich] The march of the opposition began at 1200 [0800 GMT] from the Mayakovskiy monument. This time Anpilov was not kidnapped, but apart from him I have not seen any other leaders. Evidently he will collect speakers and opposition leaders for the rally on Lubyanka Square at 1700. I found it quite difficult to establish the numbers: the militia are keeping quiet demurely, but I counted—since they were walking in organized columns—about 20,000 at the beginning of the procession at 1200.

The mood of those taking part was decisive. Anpilov whipped it up to start with, saying eternal glory to the heroes who combatted the armed Special Purpose Militia Detachments at the last battle. After these words, as I stood at the Mayakovskiy monument, I saw an old lady rummaging in the nearby bushes and finding there a heavy- looking club, which seemed to please her a lot. I also encountered a young man carrying a bundle of ski poles.

Limonov's group [Eduard Limonov is a dissident writer with anarchist views], though their numbers are small, may pose a serious danger: he has assembled in his national-radical party—I think this is the name—about 15 skinheads of the type we see in TV reports on Germany where they kill blacks and other people. These nationalists have quite a distinctive style, like Limonov himself, and are a vivid picture to look at, though rather a grim one.

Then Ilya Konstantinov appeared; Vladimir Zhirinovskiy was not to be seen. As to the participants' age, in the pro-Communist columns marching with red flags, there were as a rule elderly people. The nationalists—the National Salvation Front and Limonov's people—are mostly between 30 and 40 years old.

No Incidents Reported

LD0506104693 Moscow Russian Television Network in Russian 1000 GMT 5 Jun 93

[From the "Vesti" newscast]

[Text] The opposition, which recently held its own alternative constitutional conference, has not lost its fighting spirit. The National Salvation Front organized a protest rally today.

[Correspondent Pavlov] This morning representatives of the Working Moscow and Working Russia movements

and of the National Salvation Front began a procession from the Belarus station toward Lubyanka. As before, the demonstrators did not flatter the president and his entourage in the military slogans they shouted, but the prevalent demands during the procession were: all power to the Soviets, and we will defend the Soviet Constitution.

At this time the demonstrators have gathered around Lubyanka Square to hold a rally. The main theme of the speeches concerned the presidential constitution draft, which representatives of the opposition consider to be ruinous to Russia. The procession was accompanied by militia officers. No incidents have taken place as yet.

The demonstrators have not deviated from the declared route of the procession. [Video shows rally participants on Mayakovskiy Square, Tverskaya Street and Theater Square, carrying Working Russia banners and USSR flags, with accompanying militiamen.]

Rally Ends Without 'Serious Conflicts'

LD0506134993 Moscow Mayak Radio Network in Russian 1230 GMT 5 Jun 93

[Excerpts] This news bulletin on our Panorama will be opened by a report of the correspondent Kirill Shakhnovich on the rally held today in the streets of Moscow by the united opposition. Kirill, we are listening to you.

[Shakhnovich] The rally ended about 40 minutes ago. No serious conflicts occurred during the march and the actual rally. The speakers—Mikhail Astafyev, Ilya Konstantinov, Sazhi Umalatova, Viktor Anpilov, and others—criticized the constitutional conference taking place in the Kremlin and the presidential draft of the constitution. The participants in the rally took up position around the pedestal in Lubyanka Square [empty pedestal remaining in middle of square after the monument to Feliks Dzerzhinskiy, the founder of the KGB, was pulled down], erecting red banners on it where Dzerzhinskiy used to be before the August coup. As usual, speeches were leveled at the president. [passage omitted]

I have discovered that many participants had confused ideas—they could not tell people on their side from enemies and generally they were very confused. When, for example, an American Bell helicopter appeared in the sky—it is used by our militia to maintain law and order in the city—everyone suddenly started screaming about Zionists and took offense that it was not our plane because allegedly ours were better. Someone shouted that Rutskoy was in it with a machine gun, after which a mass argument began on whether Rutskoy was on our or on the other side and whether Khasbulatov supported us or not. The opposition does not have a clear idea on this.

Toward the end of the rally, a note from the OAPS [the war and party veterans]—it was so stated in the note—was sent to the tribune, asking for support for Rutskoy, to which an organizer of the rally said: If he joins our ranks, then we'll support him. [passage omitted]

People Support Adopting Constitution

LD0506103693 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 1017 GMT 5 Jun 93

[Text] Moscow June 5 TASS—A new Russian Constitution should be adopted by a specially elected constitutional assembly, said 47 per cent of the polled during a recent public opinion poll held by the Public Opinion Foundation. Only 10 per cent believe that this should be done by the present Congress of People's Deputies. In the opinion of 20 per cent of the polled, some other authorities are needed for it. 22 per cent of the polled said it made no difference to them. This information was published by the ROSSIYSKIYE VESTI newspaper today.

Responding to the question whether or not a new constitution should be adopted this year, more than a half (55 per cent) said yes, 15 per cent said no and 30 per cent have no opinion of their own.

Most Russian citizens (61 per cent) believe that, in accordance with the results of the April 25 referendum, Yeltsin has won the support of the majority of the population. "According to the previous public opinion poll, also held after the referendum, 44 per cent of the polled fully supported Yeltsin," the newspaper pointed out. This time 16 per cent of the polled answered in the negative and 23 per cent found it difficult to answer the question.

Conference Participants Continue Meeting 6 Jun

Kozyrev on 'Illusions' of Cooperation

LD0606131793

[Editorial Report] Moscow Programma Radio Odin Network in Russian 0730 GMT on 6 June broadcasts a 7-minute report by correspondent Valeriy Shabanov on yesterday's walk out by Supreme Soviet Speaker Ruslan Khasbulatov and others from the Constitutional Conference. In his report the correspondent interviews several of the conference participants, including Russian Foreign Minister Andrey Vladimirovich Kozyrev, who says:

"I perhaps have fewer illusions than others about any so-called agreement with forces who are plainly not interested in agreement. I also have very great doubts about the possibility of any constructive interaction with the Congress of People's Deputies. Moreover, I do not consider that the Congress is a partner of the president in resolving constitutional matters. The president's partner is the people, which on the first occasion elected him and on the second expressed its confidence in him. A different role needs to be assigned to the Congress but not a constitutional role. Therefore I have great doubts. I think that Khasbulatov's walkout, which was calculated, confirms again that although perhaps it is unfortunate, it is very difficult to hope that this Congress and the leadership of the Supreme Soviet can now make a real and serious contribution."

Parliament Issues 'Statement'

LD0606090293 Moscow ITAR-TASS World Service in Russian 0826 GMT 6 Jun 93

[Text] Moscow, 6 Jun (ITAR-TASS)—The parliamentary press service today issued the text of a "Statement by the Participants of the Constitutional Conference."

It says in part that "the representatives of the subjects of the Federation, members of the constitutional commission, and representatives of the all-Russian political associations" will be able to take part in the work of the conference on condition that "the problems of constitutional reform are freely discussed at several plenary sessions;" that "an official representative of the Supreme Soviet of the Russian Federation and a representative of the Russian Federation Constituional Commission are given an opportunity to deliver joint reports;" and that "the conference's proposals be officially formulated and sent for consideration to the constitutional bodies of state power."

Parliament Appeals to Citizens

LD0606111093 Moscow Russian Television Network in Russian 1000 GMT 6 Jun 93

[From the "Vesti" newscast]

[Text] We have received a message from the press service of the Russian Federation Supreme Soviet. It contains a statement and an appeal to the citizens of Russia from the leaders of the representative bodies of federation subjects who took part in yesterday's conference. In particular, it says: An attempt by some participants in the constitutional conference in the Kremlin to direct the work of the conference along the lines of democratic discussion and concord, the principles of the constitutional structure of the Russian Federation, was crudely prevented. One of the conditions for further participation in the work of the conference is the official formulation of conference proposals and that they be sent for consideration to constitutional bodies of state power, including the Supreme Soviet of the Russian Federation and the Congress of People's Deputies.

In the appeal to the citizens of Russia, leaders of representative bodies of subjects of the Russian Federation called on Russian citizens and all social movements and political parties to come to the defense of the power of the people, statehood, and their own civic rights.

Official Expresses 'Regret' Over Walkout

LD0606134193 Moscow Radio Rossii Network in Russian 0900 GMT 6 Jun 93

[Text] Mikhail Mityukov, chairman of the parliamentary committee for legislation and participant of the Constitutional Conference, expressed regret over the walkout from the conference by a group of Supreme Soviet deputies. He described as superficial the view that the presidential structures are to blame for the way matters have developed. Mityukov issued a reminder that the parliament had been unable, until the very last day, to define its position with regard to the Constitutional Conference. It was only on Friday [4 June] that the Constitutional Commission decided that Speaker Ruslan Khasbulatov should address the conference. Since the agenda made no provision for this, President Boris Yeltsin proposed holding an extra plenary session next week, at which Khasbulatov would speak first. The latter, however, insisted on speaking yesterday. Then most of the participants of the conference applauded him. After that the speaker left the hall, followed by Oleg Rumyantsev, senior secretary of the Constitutional Commission, and a group of deputies who supported them.

Constitutional Conference Continues Work 7 Jun

LD0706064193 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 0637 GMT 7 Jun 93

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent Tamara Zamyatina]

[Text] Moscow June 7 TASS—The constitutional conference continued its work on Monday [7 June] morning in five commissions set up to discuss amendments to the presidential draft constitution, which were made by citizens, subjects of the Federation and public organisations in the process of discussing the draft, ITAR-TASS was told at the Russian president's press service.

Conference Working in Commissions

LD0706072593 Moscow Mayak Radio Network in Russian 0700 GMT 7 Jun 93

[Text] The Constitutional Conference has begun work in commissions today. Five working groups are scrutinizing amendments to the president's draft Basic Law received from individual citizens, members of the Russian Federation, and public organizations since the document's publication, ITAR-TASS was told by the president's press service.

The commissions are sitting separately. Also, 45 of the country's top lawyers are taking part to give expert opinions.

The president's press service has confirmed that information about the day's deliberations will be available to journalists at 1700 [1300 GMT] today at the Foreign Ministry press center, the Constitutional Conference's press center, and also in the foyer of the Kremlin's marble hall.

'Observer' Says Work is 'Normal'

LD0706090793

[Editorial Report] Moscow Programma Radio Odin Network in Russian at 0730 GMT on 7 June carries a four-minute report by political observer Yuliy Semenov on the work of the Constitutional Conference session in the Kremlin.

Semenov says that sections of the Constitutional Conference are working as normal, and adds:

"Oleg Germanovich Rumyanstev, executive secretary of the Constitutional Commission of the Supreme Soviet, has suddenly appeared here, causing a small sensation. Replying to journalists' question on whether he has decided to come back, he said: No. I just dropped by. Things are happening in Moscow. I just dropped by to see what is happening here, and then I have to tell you that we did not leave the conference altogether, we just left the Saturday [5 June] sitting, hoping that we would be able to continue the plenary sitting in a different atmosphere."

Semenov then goes on to say that according to Rumyantsev it is possible that President Yeltsin will meet with some members of the Supreme Soviet Presidium. Journalists have also received unofficial news that President Yeltsin might meet with heads of the republics within the Russian Federation.

Semenov then comments on the work of one of the sections which is made up of the representatives of federal bodies. This section is headed by Prime Minister Viktor Chernomyrdin and lawyer Aleksandr Yakovlev. Chernomyrdin made a brief speech setting forth his ideas concerning the work on the draft constitution. He assessed the points concerning the status of the government and its interaction with other federal authorities.

Semenov concludes by saying that procedures are now being discussed and a break is due shortly.

Zorkin Returns To Work

LD0706090393 Moscow Ostankino Television First Channel Network in Russian 0800 GMT 7 Jun 93

[From the "Vesti" newscast]

[Text] We have just received a TASS report saying that Valeriy Zorkin is returning to the constitutional conference, where he will continue working in one of the sections. He announced this today in an interview with journalists. Valeriy Zorkin emphasized that the only reason for his departure from the hall where the constitutional conference was taking place on 5 June was the unsightly situation concerning Deputy Slobodkin [who was physically removed from the hall].

'Positively' Assesses Yeltsin Speech

LD0706115593 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 1140 GMT 7 Jun 93

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent Oleg Velichko]

[Text] Moscow June 7 TASS—Valeriy Zorkin, chairman of the Constitutional Court, has in the main positively assessed President Yeltsin's speech to the constitutional conference now under way here, noting particularly the "report's positive attitude to the elaboration of a compromise and the president's readiness to adopt the constitution through the congress, among the other ways". Zorkin believes there are two negative points in the presidential speech, namely his claim that the present soviets (councils) are incompatible with democracy, and also the idea to re-elect the congress and the Supreme Soviet, while leaving the local soviets as they are. "In this respect, the president's report could have been more peaceable," he stressed.

Zorkin reaffirmed that he was "in favour of a strong presidency in Russia, because a parliamentary republic is good only if there is a well-developed party system and firmly established pluralism within the society itself. When there is nothing of the kind, it is necessary to form a strong executive authority. True, not a dictatorship, but a civilised balance between the executive and legislative branches of government."

Chernomyrdin, Shakhray Speak

LD0706102293 Moscow Radio Rossii Network in Russian 0900 GMT 7 Jun 93

[Text] As we have already reported, the Constitutional Conference work in sections has begun in the Kremlin.

Speaking in the federal organs of government section, Viktor Chernomyrdin, chairman of Russia's Council of Minister, expressed hope that participants in the conference will be able to draft single proposals on the articles being discussed. Strengthening the organs of state power is necessary to stabilize economic development, in particular in the period of the transition to the market system, he said.

Opening the meeting of the subjects of the federation section, Deputy Prime Minister Sergey Shakhray expressed regret in connection with the fact that some participants left the Constitutional Conference last Saturday. At the same time he expressed hope that there will be a possibility for fruitful work in discussing the draft constitution.

This was reported by INTERFAX.

Commission Adopts Draft Constitution

LD0706111893 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 1104 GMT 7 Jun 93

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent]

[Text] Moscow June 7 TASS—On Monday [7 June], the Constitutional Conference continues its work in commissions. The commission for federal bodies of power was addressed by Russian Prime Minister Viktor Chernomyrdin.

A spokesman for the press service of the Russian Government, Valentin Sergeyev, said that the work of the commission proceeds in a constructive atmosphere. A draft of the constitution, suggested by the president, was adopted as a basis of the constitution. Its concept was approved by members of the commission.

Taking part in the commission for federal bodies are Valeriy Zorkin and a majority of members of the Constitutional Court.

Yeltsin To Meet With Deputies 'This Week'

LD0706104893 Moscow Russian Television Network in Russian 1000 GMT 7 Jun 93

[From the "Vesti" newscast]

[Text] Sergey Filatov, head of the president's administration, said that several members of the Russian parliament's Presidium have asked Boris Yeltsin to meet with them. According to Filatov, the request came from those members of the Presidium who are keen to continue constructive work at the Constitutional Conference. The administration head said that the president is ready for any kind of cooperation, provided it has constructive aims and that his attitude to this proposal is positive.

We do not know the precise date of the meeting but it is most likely to be held in the middle of this week.

Political Issues

Yeltsin Letter: Laws Adopted By Legislature Need Amending

LD0506104193 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 1029 GMT 5 Jun 93

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent]

[Text] Moscow June 5 TASS—Russian president sent a letter to parliament Chairman Ruslan Khasbulatov saying 17 legislative acts and laws adopted by the legislature impede economic reform strategy supported by the people at the April 25 referendum and need to be amended.

Yeltsin called on lawmakers to adhere to a more balanced approach while adopting social and economic laws and consult the government on the possibility of financing their implementation.

The 17 documents concern economic transformations, labour legislation, land reform, mutual settlements between enterprises, taxation, pensions, budget, etc.

The president also said that the law on grain cannot come into force this year because of financial problems.

Yeltsin To Meet Federation Leaders, Presidium Members

LD0706090093 Moscow Radio Rossii Network in Russian 0800 GMT 7 Jun 93

[Text] Boris Yeltsin, the president of Russia, intends to hold meetings today with leaders of the republics which are part of the Russian Federation and members of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, Sergey Shakhray, the deputy head of the Russian Government, told a RIA correspondent. In his words, the president intends to discuss issues to do with the work of the constitutional conference. Sergey Shakhray did not rule out the possibility that, as a result of these consultations, the regime for the work of the constitutional conference, which was approved earlier, will be changed.

Central Bank Head Addresses Meeting 5 Jun

LD0506150593 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 1420 GMT 5 Jun 93

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent Sergey Podyapolskiy]

[Text] Moscow June 5 TASS—The Central Bank of Russia and the government reiterated on Saturday [5 June] their earlier commitment to curtail inflation in the country.

Chief banker Viktor Gerashchenko told a government meeting with regional executive leaders that the bank is committed to its agreement with the government to stop distributing centralised credits, while a deputy prime minister warned that there will be no offset of mutual debts of enterprises.

Gerashchenko joked that he had ordered a sign to be placed on the bank's building which is to read: "The Central Bank does not issue either credits or advice, refer to church for mercy". He supported the intention of the government to abide by strict financial policy saying "such experiment will be useful".

Deputy Prime Minister Boris Fedorov said that budget revenues are "at a critical level" and granting of all envisaged credits will raise the budget deficit to 21-22 trillion roubles by the end of the year thus destroying all attempts to curtail inflation.

"We forgot that the budget is a law which is to be strictly fulfilled", he said.

Fedorov also said that there will be no offset of mutual debts of enterprises as it will not yield any results and said the problem is to be solved by accelerating the speed of settlements in banks.

Gerashchenko said the speed has been considerably increased of late and from the middle of May it takes 5-10 days to make payments.

Prime Minister Viktor Chernomyrdin concluded the meeting by saying "it is time to put an end to privileges (in credits) and switch to civilised way of living".

Further on Meeting

LD0506193593 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 1834 GMT 5 Jun 93

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent]

[Text] Moscow June 5 TASS—Heads of Russian regions united in the "Siberian Agreement" association "solved many important issues" during their meeting with Prime

Minister Viktor Chernomyrdin on Saturday [5 June], the government press service said.

It added that members of the association which unites 19 Siberian and Far Eastern regions asked the government to help boost market reforms in the area, help create legal mechanisms to promote entrepreneurial activities in food and consumer goods production, in capital construction.

Problems of credits, the development of commercial banks and foreign investments were also on the agenda, the press service said, adding that Deputy Prime Ministers Boris Fedorov, Oleg Lobov, Sergey Shakhray and Central Bank Chairman Viktor Gerashchenko participated in the meeting.

This is the fourth meeting of Chernomyrdin with the association. The first three were held in Siberian cities of Omsk, Tomsk and Novosibirsk.

Yeltsin Suspends Guard on Constitutional Court Judges

LD0506213093 Moscow Mayak Radio Network in Russian 2000 GMT 5 Jun 93

[Text] According to an announcement from the press service of the Constitutional Court of Russia, the guard on the chairman, the judges of the Constitutional Court, and the court building is suspended from 5 June. Until recently, they were guarded by officials of the Main Directorate for Guarding the Russian Federation [Glavnoye Upravleniye Okhrany Rossiyskoy Federatsii]. This decision is the result of an instruction from the Russian president.

Yeltsin Issues Decree on Federal Treaty Working Group

LD0406194193 Moscow Ostankino Television First Channel Network in Russian 1700 GMT 4 Jun 93

[From the "Novosti" nescast]

[Text] Russian President Boris Yeltsin today signed a decree on immediate measures concerning the state structure of the Russian Federation.

The decree says that viewing the implementation of the federal treaty and achievement of constitutional reform as a unified process and a condition for formation of truly federal relations, the president of Russia has obliged the Government of the Russian Federation and the State Legal Administration of the President of Russia to form, within one week, a working group, by agreement with federation subjects, to prepare draft laws for the implementation of the federal treaty and for determining the procedure for interaction between the bodies of state power and administration of the Russian Federation and those of federation subjects, as well as to guarantee the observance of the economic rights of republics within the Russian Federation, krays, oblasts, autonomous oblasts, autonomous okrugs, and of the towns of Moscow and St. Petersburg.

The full text of the decision is to be published in the press.

Democratic Party Splits From Civic Union Due to Rutskoy

LD0506172693 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 1645 GMT 5 Jun 93

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent Lyudmila Aleksandrova]

[Text] Moscow June 5 TASS—THe Democratic Party of Russia headed by Nikolay Travkin decided at a meeting on Saturday [5 June] to recall its members from the ruling bodies of the "Civic Union" centrist bloc which unites the People's Party of Free Russia headed by Vice-President Aleksandr Rutskoy, the "Renewal" union, several parliamentary groups, trade union and youth organisations.

Officially the Democratic Party disagreed with the fact that "Civic Union" leaders make statements without preliminary agreement with all members of the bloc.

However, TASS learned from sources in the party leadership that increased contacts of Rutskoy with communists caused most dissatisfaction.

The party, however, said that the recalling of its members from the "Civic Union" governing bodies does mean a complete withdrawal from the bloc and can be a temporary measure.

Regional party organisations retain the right for an independent decision on their relations with the bloc. Thus, the Moscow branch decided to remain within the bloc.

Chernomyrdin Interviewed on Return to Moscow

LD0406213093 Moscow Ostankino Television First Channel Network in Russian 2000 GMT 4 Jun 93

[Report by correspondent Maksimovskaya; from the "Novosti" newscast; Chernomyrdin comments are recorded]

[Text] [Maksimovskaya] The main political figures are coming together in Moscow for the opening of the constitutional conference. Prime Minister Chernomyrdin arrived in the capital this evening after two weeks holiday. Incidentally, you can only call his stay on the Black Sea coast a holiday with conditions: During this time Chernomyrdin visited several towns, including Novorossiysk, and discussed a whole range of issues:

[Chernomyrdin] There are problems which have to be tackled anyway wherever you are. [video shows airport

furniture; Chernomyrdin turns to camera] But then, what sort of health do you have to have not to do anything?

[Maksimovskaya] As the prime minister pointed out, one of the main problems for Russia today, just as it was before Peter the Great, is access to the sea.

[Chernomyrdin] First of all we looked at the possibilities of the port installations at Novorossiysk. I think this is our main outlet to the sea.

[Maksimovskaya] But once returned to the capital, Chernomyrdin intends to bury himself in the constitutional conference.

[Chernomyrdin] This is a serious event in our country. It is an event for us all, but for the government especially. It is very difficult for the government to live, to work without a constitution, well, if not without a constitution then without a legal basis. I think that a solution will be found. It should be—as the people want.

Statement by Democratic Russia Coordination Council

LD0406174093 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 1527 GMT 4 Jun 93

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent]

[Text] Moscow June 4 TASS—Mordovia has become grounds to test "constitutional" ways to remove popularly elected Russian president disagreeable for the communist apparatchiks, says a statement of the Democratic Russia Movement's Coordination Council made here today.

"The latest decision of the Russian Constitutional Court, which refused to protest against the removal from power of popularly elected Mordovan president showed the majority of the court members, primarily Court Chairman Valeriy Zorkin, no longer serves for the main task of the court - to be the defender of the constitutional system and an arbiter in disputes of state power bodies, - but turned into a purely political body", says the document.

The removal of Mordovan President Vasiliy Guslyannikov from power "violated both the Mordovan Constitution, which provides for another way to remove the president from power, namely universal voting, and the major principle of Russian constitutionality - supremacy of sovereignty of the people, and inviolability of results of its democratic expression of will", notes the statement.

"The resolution of the Constitutional Court, which was led by the 'Party of Soviets', will only provoke further aggravation of confrontation between 'power branches' and even more discredit in the eyes of society principles of lawfulness," it stressed.

Socialist Workers' Party Holds Congress 5 Jun

Rejects Pro-Communist 'Extremists'

LD0506131493 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 1248 GMT 5 Jun 93

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent Yuriy Vdovin]

[Text] Moscow June 5 TASS—The Russian Socialist Worker's Party held its second congress in Moscow on Saturday [5 June] which united some 100 delegates from 50 Russian regions.

Lyudmila Vartazarova, co-chair of the party, said the organisation opposes the present-day government, but also "resolutely rejects all attempts to link it with pro-communist forces". "We do not want to have anything in common with extremists", she added.

However, Vartazarova stressed that socialists will borrow everythinhg positive both from the leftist movement and communism.

Russia is to become "a parliamentary republic with a strong presidential authority" in future, according to Vartazarova, who added that the party programme will be worked out by the end of autumn.

The major aim of the party is to become "a prestigious non-communist party of socialist orientation", according to Vladimir Kalashnikov, a delegate from the St. Petersburg branch of the party who delivered a report on the tasks of socialists.

The Socialist Party held its founding congress in December 1991 and had lost one ninth of its members since then who preferred to be within the restored Communist Party.

Vartazarova commented that "genuine patriots" remained in the party and expressed hope that it will "begin a certain self-supported life now".

She also added that regional organisations of the party may decide on dual party membership of their supporters.

Elects Leader; Congress Ends

LD0606110393 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 1049 GMT 6 Jun 93

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent Yuriy Vdovin]

[Text] Moscow June 6 TASS—The second congress of the Socialist Party of the Working People (SPWP) ended here on Sunday [6 June].

During a two-day session, about 100 delegates from 50 regions of Russia considered a draft party programme, a final version of which is expected to be adopted in autumn this year.

The delegates adopted resolutions on the party's immediate political tasks and on attitude to the constitution reform.

Lyudmila Vartazharova, who has been a co-leader of the party, was elected the party leader.

It must be recalled that the first, founding congress of the SPWP was held on December 21-22, 1991. Among founders of the organisation are Roy Medvedev, an historian, Aleksandr Maltsev and Aleksandr Denisov, former Soviet people's deputies, and Vitaliy Sevastyanov, a people's deputy of the Russian Federation.

Centrist Bloc Spectrum 'Broadened Significantly'

PM0706101393 Moscow ROSSIYSKAYA GAZETA in Russian 4 Jun 93 First Edition p 2

[Aleksandr Meshkov report: "Centrists Unite Into Coalition"]

[Text] The association of centrist organizations has been supplemented by new participants. In a building on the Novyy Arbat a joint statement was signed and agreement reached on a Coalition of Civil Forces. The following put their signatures to these documents: Russian Vice President A. Rutskoy, honorary chairman of the People's Party of Free Russia; Civil Union Executive Committee Chairman V. Lipitskiy; A. Golovin, coordinator of the parliamentary faction Smena-New Policy; Russian Union of Youth leader V. Lashchevskiy and Party of Labor leader B. Kagarlitskiy; "Renewal" Union Chairman A. Vladislavlev; Socialist Party of Working People Chairman G. Sklyar; and leaders of a number of women's associations, medical workers' organizations, and the International Association of Writers' Unions, etc.

Those attending the meeting spoke about their rejection of both right- and left-wing radicalism, noting that the coalition that has been established is pursuing unity in order to achieve national consensus in society.

Thus the political spectrum of the centrist bloc has broadened significantly: It now unites organizations ranging from center-right through center-left orientation.

The Coalition statement contains criticism of the socioeconomic course being pursued by the president and the government and notes the need to formulate and implement a model of development that suits Russia's national interests. The Coalition of Civil Forces will try to secure its aims by winning a majority in parliament and "ensuring the victory of its candidate in a presidential election."

It was officially announced that the centrists are starting to prepare for the election campaign and are concentrating their efforts on formulating a large-scale program of reforms that will suit the interests of broad sections of the people.

Parliament Rebuked Over Prosecutor Impartiality Issue

PM0406141593 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Jun 93 p 1

[Article by K. Zhurdo, staffer at the Russian Federation Military Collegium Press Service: "Note of Reprimand"]

[Text] The PRAVDA Editorial Office has received a statement from the Russian Federation Supreme Court Military Collegium Press Service, which can be seen as a note of reprimand to the Russian Supreme Soviet for having attempted to postpone examination of the question of providing guarantees of the independence of the state prosecutors at the State Committee for the State of Emergency trial. We cite the document:

"As has been reported, on 18 May this year the Supreme Court Military Collegium, examining the State Committee for the State of Emergency case, made a ruling drawing the Supreme Soviet's attention to the violations of the law committed by General Prosecutor V. Stepankov and his deputy, Ye. Lisov, and proposing that the question of ensuring the independence of the state prosecutors in the trial be examined. Deputy General Prosecutor E. Denisov protested the ruling, but this did not result in its being suspended.

"The Military Collegium has received a reply from Yu.M. Voronin, first deputy chairman of the Supreme Soviet, to the effect that the taking of any action on the basis of the court's ruling would constitute interference in the judiciary's sphere of activity.

"In this connection, A. Ukolov, who is chairing the case, has sent a letter to the Supreme Soviet drawing attention to the fact that the Military Collegium ruling is addressed directly to the Supreme Soviet as a legislative organ for mandatory examination, and has been prompted by the inadequate legislation covering criminal procedure, which is preventing the court from independently resolving a problem which basically boils down to the following.

"On the basis of the fundamental principles of the administration of justice, a court hearing a particular case is entitled to take the views expressed by a prosecutor into account only if it is sure that the prosecutor is acting in the interests of safeguarding the law, rather than in someone's personal interest. It is to ensure such certainty on the part of the court and, consequently, society's confidence in the entire process of the administration of justice that provision is made for the procedure of disqualifying judges and prosecutors when there are grounds to believe that they have a personal interest in the case or have ties of kinship or other ties to the parties in the case. (It is not a question of an official interest in a just outcome to a case. That much is natural).

"The Military Collegium stated that the prosecutors involved in the trial—like all other Russian prosecutors—are dependent for their jobs on V. Stepankov, who, together with Ye. Lisov, wrote a book about the accused and then had a personal interest (not least in material terms) in seeing the court uphold the information and conclusions contained in his book. The court does not have the right to investigate specific instances of V. Stepankov's having influenced his subordinate prosecutors. It merely raises the question of ending the possibility of any such influence and of creating proper conditions for prosecutors to work in real independence.

"The adoption by the Supreme Soviet of a ruling on this matter cannot be seen as interference in the affairs of the judiciary. It will merely create the conditions for the genuinely independent administration of justice in this complex and topical case."

Khasbulatov Approval Rating '11 Times Lower Than' Yeltsin

MK0306121293 Moscow KURANTY in Russian 3 Jun 93 p 2

[Oleg Savelyev report under the "Social Barometer" rubric: "He Is His Own Public Opinion"]

[Text] The day before yesterday, Ruslan Khasbulatov, speaking at the meeting of the deputies of all levels, claimed that the representative branch enjoyed unprecedented popular support in Russia. Since the speaker has long had a penchant for passing his personal opinion for that of all Russians, let me show the results of the latest poll conducted among a representative sample of adult residents of the Russian Federation by the All-Russian Public Opinion Studies Center.

Answers to the question "Would you be for or would you be against suspending the activity of the soviets of all levels now and introducing direct presidential rule in the country?" broke down as follows in percentage points:
Support—37
Oppose—26
Do not know—37

The attitude to the activity of the speaker is characterized by the breakdown of answers to the following question: "Do you think the new Constitution should retain the post of the Supreme Soviet chairman or should it be abolished?"
Should be retained—19
Should be abolished—37
Do not know—44

According to the latest poll conducted by GFK-Moscow among residents of the Russian capital last May, 4 percent of those polled have confidence in Ruslan Khasbulatov, which means an approval rating 11 times lower than that of the president, seven times lower than the prime minister's, and four times lower than the vice president's.

Economic Issues

Yeltsin Decree Increases Supervision of Precious Metals

LD0406152093 Moscow ITAR-TASS World Service in Russian 1405 GMT 4 Jun 93

[Text] Moscow, 4 Jun (ITAR-TASS)—Russian President Boris Yeltsin today signed a decree "on intensifying state supervision of the release and sale of precious metals and gemstones."

Under the document, a report notes, the release of the Russian Federation's precious metals and gemstones in excess of the volumes stipulated in government approved annual plans for their release for purposes not envisaged by these plans is carried out by the decision of the Russian Federation president on the basis of representations by the Russian Federation Ministry of Finance.

The government is instructed before 1 December this year to approve the limits for the release of precious metals and gemstones in the following year from the Russian Federation State Fund of Precious Metals and Gemstones and the volumes by which it is to be replenished.

The president's decree instructs the Russian Federation Government to cancel its decision on the formation of a reserve of precious metals under the jurisdiction of the Russian Federation committee on precious metals and gemstones bearing in mind that in the event of the aforementioned reserves being created the right of managing them must belong exclusively to the Russian Federation Government.

Yeltsin Decree Abolishes Land Reform Center

LD0406140993 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 1333 GMT 4 Jun 93

[Text] Moscow June 4 TASS—A decree of the Russian president abolished today the Russian Federal Center of Land and Agro-Industrial Reform to avoid duplication in reform issue solutions, the presidential press service reports.

Russian 1993 Budget Law Published

PM0106140193 Moscow ROSSIYSKAYA GAZETA in Russian 1 Jun 93 First Edition pp 5, 6

[Russian Federation Law No. 4966-1 signed by President B. Yeltsin and dated 14 May 1993: "On the Russian Federation's Republic Budget for 1993"]

[Text] Article 1. The Russian Federation's republic budget for 1993 submitted by the Russian Federation Government, for expenditure totaling 18,725.1 billion rubles [R], including R13,811.7 billion for current

expenditure and R4,913.4 billion for the development budget on the basis of forecast revenue of R10,201.8, billion, is hereby ratified.

A ceiling of R7,235.3 billion shall be set for the Russian Federation's republic budget deficit in light of the channeling of R1,288.0 billion of the foreign credits granted to the Russian Federation to partly reduce this amount.

Article 2. It shall be laid down that, in accordance with this law, the Russian Federation's republic budget revenue for 1993 shall comprise:

value-added tax [VAT];

excise duties on oil, spirits, vodka and liqueurs, cars (apart from vehicles sold for personal use), and goods imported to the Russian Federation;

enterprise and organization profits tax;

the price regulation fund for shipments of oil and natural gas;

fees (charges) for the reproduction, protection, and defense of forests;

fees for the reproduction of the minerals and raw materials base;

income from import-export operations;

income from the privatization of federal property and dividends on federally owned shares in privatized enterprises;

other federal taxes payable to the Russian Federation's republic budget in accordance with the Russian Federation law "On the Fundamentals of the Tax System in the Russian Federation," and other revenue.

Article 3. Revenue from the main sources and in the following amounts shall be taken into account in the Russian Federation's republic budget for 1993:

	Billions of rubles
VAT	3,892.2
Excise duties	1,178.5
Price regulation fund	1,106.6
Enterprise and organization profits tax	1,164.5
Resource payments	531.0
Income from foreign economic activity	1,808.7
Income from the privatization of federal property, dividends on state-owned shares in privatized enterprises, and income from the commercial utilization of state property by enterprises, institutions, and organizations	54.0
Sundry taxes, charges, duties, and other revenue	398.5
Funds from the land tax and lease payments for agricultural land paid into the Russian Federation's republic budget by national-state and administrative-territorial formations for the financing of centralized measures	67.8

Article 4. The following amounts shall be transferred to the budgets of national-state and administrative-territorial formations in 1993:

50 percent of total income from excise duties on spirits, vodka, and liqueurs, with the exception of excise duties on similar goods imported to the Russian Federation;

100 percent of the total income from other duties, with the exception of excise duties for oil, cars, and goods imported to the Russian Federation;

20 percent of VAT revenue, with the exception of VAT on goods imported to the Russian Federation and on precious metals and precious stones sold to or by the Russian Federation State Fund;

50 percent of the tax on bank income;

50 percent of the tax on income from insurance activity.

With a view to reducing the number of national-state and administrative-territorial formation budgets receiving subsidies from the Russian Federation's republic budget, the following normatives for VAT remittances to the budgets of national-state and administrative-territorial formations shall be ratified:

	As a percentage
Northern Region	
Arkhangelsk Oblast	50
Nenetsk Autonomous Okrug	50
Murmansk Oblast	48
Republic of Karelia	40
Northwest Region	
St. Petersburg	50
Novgorod Oblast	50
Pskov Oblast	50

	As a percentage
Central Region	
Bryansk Oblast	50
Ivanovo Oblast	22
Kaluga Oblast	50
Kostroma Oblast	50
Moscow Oblast	50
Orel Oblast	50
Ryazan Oblast	28
Smolensk Oblast	50
Tver Oblast	40
Volga-Vyatka Region	
Kirov Oblast	50
Republic of Mariy El	50
Mordovian SSR	50
Chuvash Republic	50
Central Chernozem Region	
Voronezh Oblast	50
Tambov Oblast	50
Volga Region	
Astrakhan Oblast	50
Penza Oblast	50
Saratov Oblast	50
Ulyanovsk Oblast	50
Republic of Kalmykia	50
North Caucasus Region	
Krasnodar Kray	50
Republic of Adygeia	50
Stavropol Kray - including the Kavkazkiye Mineralnyye Vody environmental and resort region of the Russian Federation	50
Karachayevo-Cherkess Republic	50
Rostov Oblast	43
Republic of Dagestan	50
Kabardino-Balkar Republic	50
North Ossetian SSR	50
Ingush Republic	50
Chechen Republic	50
Urals Region	
Kurgan Oblast	50
Komi-Permyak Autonomous Okrug	50
Udmurt Republic	50
Western Siberia Region	
Altay Kray	50
Republic of Gornyy Altay	50
Kemerovo Oblast	50
Novosibirsk Oblast	50
Omsk Oblast	50
Tomsk Oblast	28
Tyumen Oblast	50
Eastern Siberia Region	
Republic of Khakasia	50
Taymyr (Dolgano-Nenetsk) Autonomous Okrug	50
Evenki Autonomous Okrug	50
Ust-Orda Buryat Autonomous Okrug	50
Chita Oblast	50
Aginskiy Buryat Autonomous Okrug	50
Republic of Buryatia	50
Republic of Tuva	50
Far Eastern Region	
Maritime Kray	45
Khabarovsk Kray	50
Jewish Autonomous Oblast	50
Amur Oblast	50
Kamchatka Oblast	50
Koryak Autonomous Okrug	50
Magadan Oblast	50
Chukotka Autonomous Okrug	50
Sakhalin Oblast	50
Kaliningrad Oblast	50

Article 5. Enterprise and organization profits tax at a rate of 10 percent shall be payable to the Russian Federation's republic budget in 1993.

Article 6. It shall be laid down that the contributions stipulated by the Russian Federation law "On Insurance Premium Payments to the Russian Federation Social Insurance Fund and the Russian Federation State Fund for the Employment of the Population and for the Compulsory Medical Insurance of Citizens in the First Quarter of 1993" payable for the compulsory medical insurance of workers at enterprises, organizations, institutions, and other economic entities, irrespective of their form of ownership, shall be channeled in 1993 to compulsory medical insurance funds as follows: to the Federal Compulsory Medical Insurance Fund on the basis of a 0.2-percent premium, and to territorial compulsory medical insurance funds on the basis of a 3.4-percent premium.

Article 7. It shall be laid down that, as of the second quarter and until the end of 1993, state pensions and benefits payable from the Russian Federation republic budget in accordance with legislation shall be financed on a refundable basis from the Russian Federation Pensions Fund, with the Russian Federation republic

budget funds thereby released being channeled into measures to step up social protection for workers in the sociocultural sphere and to strengthen its material and technical base.

The Russian Federation Pensions Fund and the Russian Federation Government shall conclude a credit treaty through the Russian Federation Ministry of Finance no later than 15 May 1993, stipulating therein that the said credit shall be repaid no later than 1 July 1994.

Article 8. It shall be laid down that the land tax rates for agricultural land and the tax rates for city land ratified by the RSFSR law "On Payment for Land" shall be applied in 1993 with a coefficient of seven. By way of amending Article 19 of the RSFSR law "On Payment for Land" the average amount of the centralization of funds from lease payments and the tax on land in cities and other population centers shall be set at 40 percent in 1993, of which 20 percent shall be paid into the Russian Federation's republic budget and earmarked to ensure the comprehensive program for boosting soil fertility, and the other 20 percent shall be paid into the budgets of national-state and administrative-territorial formations to be earmarked for social provision and engineering work in these territories.

Article 9. The Russian Federation Ministry of Defense, the Russian Federation Ministry of Internal Affairs, the Russian Federation Ministry of Security, the Russian Federation Foreign Intelligence Service, the Federal Government Communications and Information Agency, and other Russian Federation military formations shall be exempt from insurance payments to the Russian Federation State Fund for the Employment of the Population in 1993.

Article 10. It shall be laid down that in 1993 the rates for standing timber in Russian Federation forests, and the payment tariffs for water drawn by industrial enterprises from water resource systems that were in force as of 1 January 1993 shall be applied with a coefficient of 1.7

Article 11. It shall be laid down that monies from dividends and lease payments obtained by property funds and property management committees shall not be included as part of the funds raised from privatization and shall be transferred to the relevant budgets (on the basis of the ownership of the property in question) to cover expenses incurred by banking operations.

Article 12. Appropriations from the Russian Federation's republic budget shall be earmarked for the following purposes in 1993:

	Millions of rubles
1. Financing of the national economy	3,400,957.8
including:	
state subsidies	1,960,107.6
of which:	
subsidies in the agro-industrial complex	311,500.0
including:	
to cover the difference in the price of grain purchased for state resources for the baking of bread	207,000.0
to offset 30 percent of spending on the acquisition of mineral fertilizers and chemical plant protection agents	74,500.0
to offset 40 percent of the value of agricultural equipment traded for agricultural produce over and above the compulsory delivery levels in 1992	30,000.0
making good the differential in the price of coal sold at state regulated prices (including spending under the tariff agreement)	1,481,327.2
offsetting 50 percent of the cost borne by state air transport enterprises for aviation fuel used to carry passengers on regular domestic routes in 1992	4,200.0
offsetting part of the air transport costs incurred by low-income citizens living in regions of the Far North and similar areas	25,000.0
offsetting 50 percent of the costs incurred by enterprises and organizations located in regions of the Far North and similar areas in shipping products (goods) to these regions	80,000.0
subsidies to river transport enterprises for passenger shipments on interoblast routes and other measures	4,132.6
compensation payments to low-income internationalist servicemen or those on the waiting list for improved housing to cover the increased cost of cooperative housing construction begun prior to 1 January 1992	12,336.0
other state subsidies	41,611.8
including:	
to the Federal State Postal Communications Administration	13,100.0
for the production of literature for higher educational institutions and general education schools, including schools for minorities	13,826.0
for the publication of geodesy and cartography training manuals	705.6

	Millions of rubles
to cover losses incurred by peat-extracting enterprises' housing and municipal services	970.3
subsidies to pharmacy institutions of the Russian Federation Ministry of Railways system and other ministries (departments)	786.7
for the upkeep of nurseries of laboratory animals and other individual installations of the Russian Academy of Medical Sciences and the Siberian branch of the Russian Academy of Medical Sciences	267.1
to the Russian Federation State Committee for Cinematography	10,000.0
of which, for the financing of spending on the commissioning and purchase of socially important films, including children's films	8,500.0
Targeted spending from the centralized amount of land tax and leasehold payments	44,294.5
Spending on the reproduction of the minerals and raw materials base	337,500.0
Making good the interest-rate differential on soft loans	249,971.5
of which, for loans granted to enterprises in the agro-industrial complex	215,900.0
Spending on the introduction of state insurance for agricultural enterprises	70,000.0
Operational costs of organizations of budget-funded ministries and departments	251,006.1
of which:	
the financing of forestry protection and forestry restoration measures carried out by the Russian Federal Forestry Service	71,444.4
financing of forestry protection and forestry restoration measures carried out by organizations not belonging to the system of the Russian Federal Forestry Service	25.7
the financing of measures for the grading and testing of agricultural crops, the quarantine of plants, fishery protection supervision, costs connected with the fight against especially dangerous plant pests, the prevention and elimination of animal diseases (anti-epizootic measures) and other costs as well as the cost of maintenance of the interfarm mains irrigation network and other budget organizations belonging to the system of the Russian Federation Ministry of Agriculture and Food	44,968.8
financing the cost of maintaining the the agrochemical laboratory, the upkeep of the social infrastructure of scientific towns, the financing of veterinary and health measures, land management work aimed at the radical improvement of lands to be carried out by organizations of the Russian Academy of Agricultural Sciences [Rosselkhozakademiya]	156.0
financing the cost of maintaining military construction detachments and military construction colleges	32253.8
financing hydrometeorology work and environmental monitoring	19,294.0
the maintenance of inland waterways and shipping safety inspectorates	17,404.7
financing water management and water conservation measures	7,252.8
the upkeep of the hydrographic enterprise and reservoir subdivisions of the State Maritime Special Service [Gosmorspetssluzhba], the rescue coordination service, and the COSPAS-SARSAT satellite system	1,861.2
financing topographical and geodesic work	11,396.9
financing measures in land management, the management of the Land Registry, and other measures to support the land reform	7,187.0
financing the implementation of measures in the operation and restoration of communications facilities	5,361.7
financing the upkeep of special facilities	3,668.0
financing state reserves and regional and special inspectorates of the analytical monitoring service of the Russian Federation Ministry of the Use of Nature and Environmental Protection	3,239.1
financing the cost of ensuring the information activity of the ITAR-TASS agency	868.3
financing the patenting of inventions	331.3
financing state grain inspectorates responsible for overseeing the observation by grain products enterprises of the reception of grain and other grain products	232.8
financing the upkeep of standardization and other metrology centers	225.0
financing organs supporting the use of air transport and air traffic control	22,800.0
Other national economic costs	127,413.7
of which:	
financing programs for the implementation of measures in the Russian Federation's transition to the international system of statistics	2,055.4
resources to reimburse 50 percent of farms' costs on the shipment of feed to drought-affected regions	1,500.0

	Millions of rubles
compensation paid to individual agricultural enterprises for costs incurred in the payment of grants to women working in rural locations	1,920.0
resources reserved for the conclusion of sectoral tariff agreements	21,436.0
financing the design of plans for the development and placement of production forces, planning and and surveying and planning and design work	2,414.6
resources reserved for the clarification of state spending in connection with the prognostic approach to the definition of the index of price rises and the volume indicators of sectors funded from the Russian Federation state budget	98,087.7
2. Financing sociocultural measures	1,557,129.7
including:	
Public education and the vocational training of cadres	819,788.7
of which:	
the Russian Federation Ministry of Education	299,271.3
including for the financing of vocational and technical education	153,539.0
the Russian Federation State Committee for	
Higher Education	270,540.4
Culture and art	63,043.8
The mass media	138,958.9
of which:	
the periodical press	24,899.6
television and radio broadcasting	114,059.3
including:	
the "Ostankino" Russian State Television and Radio Broadcasting Company	51,530.2
The All-Russian State Television and Radio Broadcasting Company	34,065.1
Health Care	254,652.6
including:	
The Russian Federation Ministry of Health	133,390.7
including spending on measures for the implementation of the Russian Federation Government decree of 21 August 1991 "On Urgent Measures to Improve the Situation of Children in the Russian Federation"	6,800.0
The Russian Federation State Committee for Health and Hygiene Inspection	44,232.3
Measures to implement the summer health campaign	4,000.0
Youth policy measures	359.2
Physical culture and sports	5,874.7
Social provision	15,779.9
3. Financing fundamental scientific and technical research and state scientific and technical programs of the Russian Federation	684,628.3
including:	
the Fundamental Research Fund	20,140.7
Financing the preservation of the scientific potential of the Russian Federation, scientific research and experimental design work conducted by scientific organizations of ministries and departments	386,674.9
of which:	
the Russian Academy of Sciences	75,700.0
including:	
the Siberian Department of the Russian Academy of Sciences	16,600.0
the Urals Department of the Russian Academy of Sciences	5,000.0
the Far East Department of the Russian Academy of Sciences	6,300.0
the Russian Academy of Agricultural Sciences	13,100.0
the Russian Academy of Medical Sciences	7,400.0

	Millions of rubles
Siberian Department of the Russian Academy of Medical Sciences	1,400.0
Russian Education Academy	2,000.0
The Moscow State University named for M.V. Lomonosov	2,330.0
Scientific research and experimental design work	284,574.9
including work of a civilian nature carried out under the conversion programs of the Russian Committee for the Defense Industry [Roskomoboronprom], the Russian Federation Ministry of Defense, and the Russian Federation Ministry of the Economy	175,930.0
including scientific research and experimental design work of the "Energiya" Science and Production Association	1,185.0
Financing federal scientific and technical programs	277,812.7
of which:	
state scientific and technical programs	168,673.8
including:	
the Russian Federal Space Program	72,745.0
the program for the development of civil aviation	65,600.0
the Russian State Program for the development of electronics	200.0
major national economic programs and projects	20,988.9
international programs and projects	7,850.0
program for the development of state scientific centers	57,000.0
appropriations for the state program for the integrated information and telecommunications system for serving Russia's financial and credit organs based on the "Argonavt-Teleporty Rossii" project	2,000.0
programs for developing Russia's universities	5,900.0
regional centers and programs	6,800.0
programs for the development of the innovation infrastructure of science	3,400.0
4. Financing state programs and investments	3,032,684.6
including:	
State investments	2,183,777.8
of which:	
the agro-industrial complex	619,880.0
including for:	
the cancellation of the expired credit debt in capital construction	27,900.0
developing the baby food industry	16,350.0
implementing the program for the socioeconomic development of mountain regions of the Republic of Dagestan	9,900.0
transport and communications	171,713.8
program for reviving small and medium towns of historical significance	2950.0
construction of housing for servicemen in accordance with the Eighth (Extraordinary) Congress of Russian Federation People's Deputies decree of 13 March 1993 "On the All-Russian Referendum"	13,000.0
including:	
Russian Federation Ministry of Security (border troops)	11,000.0
Russian Federation Foreign Intelligence Service	2,000.0
priority work in the implementation of the Russian Federation State Program for Dealing with Radioactive Waste and Spent Nuclear Materials, their Recycling and Burial	4,932.9
ecological resource complex	42,650.0
including for:	
construction of stocks of drinking water and the implementation of urgent measures to prevent flooding and inundation of population centers and other facilities in the Caspian Sea coastal belt	41,900.0
hydrometeorlogy work and environmental monitoring	750.0
organizations in science, education, and the vocational training of cadres	133,536.0

	Millions of rubles
including:	
Russian Academy of Sciences	32,600.0
Siberian Department of the Russian Academy of Sciences	13,000.0
Urals Department of the Russian Academy of Sciences	4,500.0
Far East Department of the Russian Academy of Sciences	3,500.0
Russian Federation Ministry of Education	14,400.0
Moscow State University named for M.V. Lomonosov	465.0
St. Petersburg State University	500.0
Management of the "Inzhiniringset Rossii" Federal Innovation Program	435.0
Russian State Humanities University	45.0
Russian Federation State Committee for Higher Education	20,210.0
Russian Federation Ministry of Nuclear Power Generation	30,024.0
of which:	
construction of the proton accelerator-accumulator complex of the Institute of High Energy Physics in the town of Protvino, Moscow Oblast	18,000.0
Troitskiy Institute of Innovative and Thermonuclear Research, Moscow Oblast	1,400.0
The "Kurchatovskiy Institut" Russian scientific center	4,252.0
Russian Federation State Committee for Standards	1,341.0
Russian Space Agency	8,264.0
republic investment programs for national-state and administrative-territorial formations	390,075.0
including:	
construction of housing for servicemen discharged into the reserve or retired	190,070.0
construction of subways	70,300.0
construction of the Victory Monument on Poklonnaya Hill, Moscow	7,500.0
Russian Federation republic programs and measures pertaining to St. Petersburg	13,500.0
including:	
reconstruction of the "Peterhof" state museum-estate	1,900.0
construction of anti-flood defenses in the city of St. Petersburg	6,400.0
construction of anti-pollution facilities for the Baltic Sea	5,200.0
program for the resettlement of the Lak population of Novolakskiy Rayon to a new location on the territory of the Republic of Dagestan	6,100.0
work to strengthen coastal defenses and combat landslides on the territory of the Republic of Dagestan	6,200.0
State program for the development of the economy and culture of the small peoples of the North	18,260.0
Construction of housing for citizens moving from areas of the Far North to equivalent places	6,806.0
Social support fund for people from the North	186,038.7
including construction of housing for citizens leaving regions of the Far North Far North	28,000.0
Programs for the elimination of the aftermath of the disaster at the Chernobyl Nuclear Electric Power Station, the nuclear discharge in Chelyabinsk Oblast, the long-term effect of nuclear testing in the Semipalatinsk test range on the population of certain regions of the Russian Federation, and other radioactive contamination	275,131.5
of which:	
for capital construction	131,000.0
the "Children of Chernobyl" Program	1,606.9
Program for the revival of the Russian merchant fleet	196,400.0
Financing of defense complex enterprises undergoing conversion	112,800.0
Support programs for peasant (private) farms	32,675.8
including for the "Serviceman-Farmer" program	10,000.0
the Enterprise Support Fund	15,000.0

	Millions of rubles
the program for seed production, pedigree stockraising, the improvement of the gene pool, and the development of artificial insemination	18,000.0
the program to ensure environmental safety	6,870.0
5. Defense spending	3,115,508.0
including:	
upkeep of the Army and Navy	1,556,344.0
purchases of arms and military hardware	569,523.0
of which, in the first half of 1993	412,000.0
research and development	224,650.0
capital construction	514,188.0
of which, for housing construction for servicemen under the Eighth (Extraordinary) Congress of Russian Federation People's Deputies decree "On the All-Russian Referendum" of 13 March 1993	7,000.0
pensions and benefits for servicemen	171,218.0
spending by the Russian Federation Ministry of Atomic Energy on carrying out Russian Federation Defense Ministry orders	49,218.0
the maintenance of mobilization capacity (funding to begin in the second half of 1993)	30,000.0
the Russian Federation's share of the upkeep of the CIS Joint Armed Forces	363.0
6. Expenditure on benefit payments to the dependants and children of servicemen	8,333.0
7. Implementation of ratified international treaties on the elimination, reduction, and limitation of armaments	28,136.0
8. Upkeep of law-enforcement organs (not including the courts)	928,230.3
9. Upkeep of organs of state power and administration, the courts, Prosecutor's Office organs, and Russian Federation missions abroad	292,241.6
10. Expenditure linked to the raising of the minimum wage and the introduction of a unified pay scale	599,253.4
11. Expenditure on servicing state domestic debt	853,162.9
of which, on redeeming the 1990 targeted loan	151,000.0
12. Financing expenditure on foreign economic activity	2,961,303.0
including:	
funds for the purchase of goods for centralized export, with the foreign currency earned being used to pay for centralized imports	633,200.0
nonrefundable aid to foreign states	1,000.0
spending on the servicing of foreign-currency debt	1,764,000.0
funds for the purchase of foreign currency for noncommercial payments	560,600.0
expenditure on noncommercial operations	503.0
13. Payment of compensation to rehabilitated victims of political repression	65,556.0
14. Renovation and restoration of objects from the cultural legacy of the peoples of Russia transferred to religious associations	3,000.0
15. Spending on financing interstate coordination structures within the framework of agreements between CIS members	2,233.5
16. The Russian Federation's share of joint programs within the framework of agreements between CIS members	32,000.0
17. The provision of financial aid to the Republic of Armenia for relief work following the Spitak earthquake	2,000.0
18. Financing the long-term republican federal "Migration" program, the "Resettlement" program in Lipetsk Oblast, and other measures to resettle and provide facilities for refugees	35,986.2
19. Spending on the elaboration and implementation of federal programs for the maintenance of interethnic peace and the national revival of the peoples of the Russian Federation	1,235.0
20. Spending on the Russian Federation State Committee for Affairs of Civil Defense, Emergency Situations, and Elimination of Natural Disasters system	28,389.3
21. Spending on maintaining capacities, property, and installations with a mobilization role	16,051.2
22. The upkeep of inspectorates for the approval and branding of articles and alloys, and the upkeep of other similar organizations	784.8

	Millions of rubles
23. The upkeep of the aero sports organizations of the Russian Defense Technical Sports Organization	858.6
24. Financing expenditure on the upkeep of special-purpose installations	47,684.1
25. Financing expenditure on the organization of a unified centralized system for Russian Federation treasury organs	16,482.6
26. The Russian Federation president's Reserve Fund for the social protection of low-income sections of the population	15,000.0
27. The Russian Federation Supreme Soviet Fund for Social Support for the Population	15,000.0
28. The Russian Federation Government's Reserve Fund for Emergency Relief Work	85,000.0
29. Subsidies to the budgets of national-state and administrative-territorial formations	825,520.6
30. Subsidies to the city of Moscow in connection with its function as capital of the Russian Federation	70,000.0
31. Funds from the Russian Federation Supreme Soviet for publishing activity and the creation of a unified system of information backup for legislative and executive organs	770.7

Article 13. The following expenditure shall be ratified from the total appropriations of the Russian Federation's republic budget for the upkeep of organs of state power and administration, the courts, and Prosecutor's Office organs:

	Millions of rubles
The Russian Federation Supreme Soviet	10,100.5
The Russian Federation president's administration	12,191.1
The Russian Federation Constitutional Court	765.5
The Russian Federation Supreme Court of Arbitration	3,052.7
Other Russian Federation courts	30,697.7
including:	
the Russian Federation Supreme Court	409.4
Russian Federation prosecutor's offices	20,445.9
The Russian Federal Tax Service	87,764.4
Russian Federation ministries, departments, and their organs	125,497.7
including, for the upkeep of territorial state administrative organs	50,155.7

Article 14. It shall be laid down that the proposals, submitted as a legislative initiative, on additional spending from the Russian Federation's republic budget shall be examined by the Russian Federation Supreme Soviet only on condition that these proposals indicate the relevant sources of income or the Russian Federation republic budget spending due to be cut.

Article 15. The list of protected items of current budget expenditure in the Russian Federation's republic budget that are to be funded in full (Appendix No. 1) shall be ratified.

It shall be laid down that the funding of unprotected Russian Federation republic budget items shall be dependent on the level of revenue received.

Article 16. The following expenditure shall be funded out of regulated sources of revenue [reguliruyushchiye istochniki dokhodov] transferred to the relevant budgets from the Russian Federation's republic budget with a view to further expanding the rights of organs of power in national-state and administrative-territorial formations:

	Millions of rubles
on paying subsidies to agricultural commodity producers for livestock products, and subsidies to stockraising complexes and poultry farms	426,283.7
on state support for private farms (excluding spending on making good the interest-rate differential on long-term soft loans obtained in 1992)	61,817.8
on the upkeep of rural social infrastructure facilities	53,105.6
operational expenditure within the Russian Federation Ministry of Agriculture and Food system on land reculti-vation, intrafarm and land management work, and the protection of deer pasture from fire	2,000.0
on capital investment in the agro-industrial complex: social provision and engineering work for rural population centers, and construction of intrafarm roads, gas supply facilities, and processing industry installations (excluding sectors in the sugar, oil and fat[maslozhirovoy], milled groats [mukomolno-krupyanoy], and mixed-feed industry, and baby food production facilities)	255,248.7
on the acquisition of motor vehicles for passenger transport	26,300.0
on the upkeep of the patrol and post service, precinct militia inspectors, and state motor vehicle inspectors for registration and testing of the Russian Federation Ministry of Internal Affairs State Motor Vehicle Inspection Administration	27,972.4
on the upkeep of the Russian Federation Ministry of Justice State Notary Offices	3,442.7

Articl 17. Funds in the following amounts shall be allocated from the Russian Federation's republic budget in 1993 to the budgets of national-state and administrative-territorial formations to finance spending that has not been secured by financial resources from their own budgets:

	Millions of rubles
Northern Region	
Nenetsk Autonomous Okrug	2,009.6
Northwest Region	
Novgorod Oblast	11,276.9
Pskov Oblast	21,567.0
Central Region	
Bryansk Oblast	12,038.9
Kaluga Oblast	7,057.2
Kostroma Oblast	18,600.0
Orel Oblast	12,268.5
Smolensk Oblast	357.0
Volga-Vyatka Region	
Kirov Oblast	6,608.3
Republic of Mariy El	23,879.3
Mordovian SSR	16,336.6
Chuvash Republic	18,163.6
Central Chernozem Region	
Voronezh Oblast	10,681.0
Tambov Oblast	14,270.6
Volga Region	
Astrakhan Oblast	13,777.5
Penza Oblast	15,193.0
Saratov Oblast	13,478.3
Ulyanovsk Oblast	10,178.2
Republic of Kalmykia	20,808.6
North Caucasus Region	
Krasnodar Kray	54,823.1
Republic of Adygeia	6,766.5
Stavropol Kray	36,543.5
including the Kavkazkiye Mineralnyye Vody environmental and resort region of the Russian Federation	2,080.2
Karachayevo-Cherkess Republic	9,583.5
Republic of Dagestan	57,996.7
Kabardino-Balkar Republic	21,805.1
North Ossetian SSR	13,809.2
Chechen Republic	11,516.5
Ingush Republic	7,005.4
Urals Region	
Kurgan Oblast	20,919.3
Komi-Permyak Autonomous Okrug	3,499.1
Udmurt Republic	1,586.9
Western Siberia Region	
Altay Kray	50,638.0
Republic of Gornyy Altay	14,173.2
Kemerovo Oblast	3,175.0
Novosibirsk Oblast	10,663.4
Omsk Oblast	17,366.5
Tyumen Oblast	25,961.9
Eastern Siberia Region	
Republic of Khakasia	1,465.8
Taymyr (Dolgano-Nenetsk) Autonomous Okrug	2,438.7
Evenki Autonomous Okrug	2,035.3
Ust-Orda Buryat Autonomous Okrug	5,776.0
Chita Oblast	29,986.2
Aginskiy Buryat Autonomous Okrug	4,117.7
Republic of Buryatia	26,440.7
Republic of Tuva	20,374.0
Far Eastern Region	
Khabarovsk Kray	273.2
Jewish Autonomous Oblast	5,054.3
Amur Oblast	9,998.2
Kamchatka Oblast	15,227.7
Koryak Autonomous Okrug	6,194.2
Magadan Oblast	8,051.1
Chukotka Autonomous Okrug	4,819.1
Sakhalin Oblast	18,676.6
Kaliningrad Oblast	48,201.4

Article 18. The sum of R2.9 trillion from the relevant budgets shall be channeled in 1993 under the established procedure into financing programs and measures to comprehensively reconstruct [pereustroystvo] the agrarian sector, including R94.5 billion to finance support for the development of private farming.

Article 19. A sum of at least R7.8 trillion from the relevant budgets shall be channeled in 1993 under the established procedure into maintaining and developing the sociocultural sphere and into financing programs and measures for the social protection of the population.

Article 20. Appropriations totaling R34,970 million from the Russian Federation's republic budget shall be channeled in 1993 under the established procedure into financing targeted programs making up the "Children of Russia" program—including R16.35 billion for "The Development of the Baby Food Industry in 1993-95," R1.607 billion for the "Children of Chernobyl," R117 million for "Orphan Children," R6.4 billion for "Handicapped Children," R345 million for "Children of the North," and R4.25 billion for "Family Planning."

Article 21. Appropriations from the Russian Federation's republic budget totaling at least R396 billion shall be channeled in 1993 into financing targeted programs and measures connected with ensuring environmental safety on Russian Federation territory.

National-state and administrative-territorial formations' organs of power shall be instructed to single out spending on the financing of ecology programs and environmental protection measures as a separate line item in their respective budgets.

Article 22. The sum of R35,007.5 million shall be channeled in 1993 into the upkeep of especially valuable sites of the cultural legacy of Russia's peoples, of which:

the Russian State Library	2,011.0
the Russian National Library	1,458.9
the State History Museum	1,697.1
the State Russian Museum	1,551.4
the "Moscow Kremlin" State Museum and National Monument of History and Culture	583.0
the State Tretyakov Gallery	1,057.5
the A.S. Pushkin State Museum of Fine Art	636.5
the State Hermitage	1,151.7
the State Museum of the Arts of the Peoples of the Orient	399.9
the State Ethnography Museum	132.6
the Andrey Rublev Central Museum of Old Russian Culture and Art	294.9
the State Polytechnical Museum	411.1
the State Academic Bolshoy Theater	1,571.5
the State Academic Malyy Theater	573.1
the M.V. Lomonosov Moscow State University	14,991.7
the St. Petersburg State University	5,081.9
the P.I. Tchaikovsky Moscow State Conservatory	443.0
the Russian Academy of Arts	870.4
the Peter the Great Anthropology and Ethnography Museum	90.3

Article 23. Newly created structures shall not be financed from the Russian Federation's republic budget without coordination with the Russian Federation Supreme Soviet.

Article 24. A Social Support Fund for Northerners shall be set up as part of the Russian Federation's republic budget to finance ahead-of-schedule shipments of food and consumer goods to regions of the Far North and similar areas, as well as targeted support for low-income population groups in the shape of compensation payments for goods acquired and services received.

It shall be laid down that monies from the Social Support Fund for Northerners shall be allocated following the procedure established by the Russian Federation law "On Subsidies to Republics within the Russian Federation, Krays, Oblasts, the Autonomous Oblast, Autonomous Okrugs, and the Cities of Moscow and St. Petersburg."

The sum of R204 billion shall be allocated from the relevant budgets under the established procedure to finance the purposes indicated in this article.

Article 25. Article 30 Paragraph 3 of the RSFSR Law "On Ownership in the RSFSR" shall be suspended for 1993.

Article 26. The ceiling for the Russian Federation's state domestic debt shall be set at R10.0 trillion.

Article 27. The formation and expenditure of nonbudgetary funds shall take place only after the sources of such income and expenditure have been examined by the organ of power responsible for ratifying the budget. No forms of financing from the nonbudgetary funds of organs of power and administration, or other state structures, shall be permitted without coordination with the organs of power responsible for ratifying the budget.

[Signed] President of the Russian Federation B. Yeltsin [Dated] Moscow, House of the Soviets of Russia 14 May 1993

No. 4966-1

Appendix No. 1: List of Protected Items of Current Budget Expenditure in the Russian Federation's Republic Budget That Are To Be Funded in Full

Wages (remuneration) adjusted for social insurance contributions and deductions to the Russian Federation State Fund for the Employment of the Population.

Pensions.

Grants.

State benefits and other social and compensation payments to the population.

Nutrition (food supplies).

Acquisition of medicines, and bandages and dressings [perevyazochnyye sredstva].

Acquisition of gear and uniforms (personal kit).

Economic expenditure on the leasing, protection, heating, and lighting of premises.

Payment to cover the difference in the price of grain purchased for state resources for the baking of bread.

Compensation to agricultural commodity producers for the expenditure on acquiring mineral fertilizers and chemical plant protection agents.

Expenditure to offset the value of agricultural equipment traded for agricultural produce over and above the compulsory delivery levels in 1992.

Expenditure on the provision of nonrefundable aid to peasant (private) farms.

Appropriations for the holding of a summer health campaign.

Appropriations for targeted state (Russian Federation) programs for relief work following the Chernobyl AES [nuclear electric power station] accident, the nuclear discharge in Chelyabinsk Oblast, the effects of many years of nuclear testing at the Semipalatinsk Range on the population of certain parts of the Russian Federation, and other cases of radioactive contamination.

Spending on the Social Support Fund for Northerners.

Payments for weapons and military hardware.

Supreme Soviet

Ryabov on Parliament 'Showdown,' Khasbulatov

PM0406160193 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Jun 93 First Edition pp 1-2

[Aleksandra Lugovskaya report: "Parliamentary 'Showdowns' May Culminate in Collapse of Parliament Itself"]

[Text] The parliamentary split that has been gestating since 14 May—since Nikolay Ryabov's well-known statement at the Supreme Soviet, in which he urged the corps of deputies to back the president's constitutional initiative—has finally come about.

The plenary session of the Supreme Soviet began on the morning of 3 June without Nikolay Ryabov. The "absence" was brought to light by Deputy M. Chelnokov, who proposed that the "matter of N. Ryabov's activity to bring down parliament" be included on the agenda. After remarking in passing that so much attention should not paid to "such a petty [melkiy] problem and such a petty man," Russian Supreme Soviet Chairman R. Khasbulatov nevertheless could not, or rather would not, stop the process.

Ryabov himself, not suspecting "that he was being slandered"—Khasbulatov told the hall he did not know his deputy's whereabouts—was at that moment chairing a session of the organizing committee preparing to celebrate the 50th anniversary of victory in the Battle of Kursk. And so could say nothing in "his defense."

But it became clear after the next speech from the microphone that the latest proposal from V. Novikov, the parliamentary factions' coordinator, who demanded that each member of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, what he called the "House of Lords," give an account of their work to the Supreme Soviet, incorporated a personal "Ryabov factor" [vobralo personalnoye "ryabovskoye"]. This was finally approved by deputies and, in accordance with their ruling, the showdown [razborka] at the Presidium session will begin 6 June.

Clearly, in addition to Ryabov, whose position is gaining more and more support among deputies, an immediate purge in the Presidium is also made necessary by the Appeal—adopted and already reported in the mass media—to the Conference of Representatives of Soviets of All Levels held 1 June, and also to the upcoming 5 June Constitutional Conference.

Nine deputies signed the appeal, among them Supreme Soviet Presidium Members N. Ryabov, Ye. Ambartsumov, M. Mityukov, S. Stepashin, and A. Pochinok. In the appeal they say that they feel alarm for the fate of the Russian state at a crucial time for it. And they ask the president and the Supreme Soviet to coordinate and develop their policy in the interests of the absolute majority of voters. They consider inadmissible unfounded accusations and impolite attacks—from whatever quarter they may come—on the supreme organs of state power, casting doubt on their legitimacy. And involving soviets of people's deputies and other organs of power in the political confrontation, pettiness, and wrangling discredits them and undermines the foundations of the state system itself. Deputies believe that the solution to the protracted round of feuding and internecine strife may be for all federal authorities, organs of representative and executive power, and components of the Federation to jointly participate in the constitutional process. In this respect the idea of holding a Constitutional Conference with the task of drafting the unified, coordinated text of a new draft Constitution deserves support.

Thus, the close attention being paid to both Ryabov and "seditious" members of the Presidium is no accident.

Constitutional Commission Responsible Secretary O. Rumyantsev pressed for discussion of the draft decree on the constitutional process to be included on the agenda at today's session. Voicing fears that the Constitutional Conference would initial the president's draft, he asserted that the components of the Federation are pressing for the Constitution to be adopted by the Congress alone, and spoke of a special congress of people's deputies scheduled for November to adopt a Constitution. But the Constitutional Commission is ready to display goodwill and include in its draft constitution 32 articles from the president's draft.

The parliament approved Khasbulatov as the Supreme Soviet's official representative to the Constitutional Conference.

I managed to meet during the recess with Nikolay Ryabov, who unexpectedly became persona "non grata" at today's session.

"I felt profoundly distressed," Ryabov said, "at the moral qualities of R. Khasbulatov, who, instead of organizing things, is backing provocations. I want to stress that my first statement proposing that the president's initiative be given support was made 14 May at the Supreme Soviet, and not just anywhere."

Since then, Ryabov continued, I have not received a single document bearing Khasbulatov's signature. I am not Khasbulatov's assistant, but his deputy, elected by the Congress. Moreover, as deputy chairman of the Constitutional Commission, I am not even receiving documents from Khasbulatov pertaining to this highly important issue. I would like to speak my mind on the issue of the Constitutional Conference: Two weeks ago R. Khasbulatov shot down in flames the idea of both the Supreme Soviet and the corps of deputies taking part in the conference, thus robbing the Supreme Soviet of the initiative and room for maneuver. Today's decision to send Khasbulatov to the Constitutional Conference is all the more strange. If you look at it from Khasbulatov's position, Ryabov said, this was done to "put the skids under the process."

Ryabov said that he intends to take part in the Constitutional Conference and do everything he can for the adoption of a new Constitution as a constitution of civil national accord.

Ryabov said that the parliament "showdown" scheduled for 8 June has no significance for him personally. But it will have adverse consequences for the Supreme Soviet as a whole. It is better to have it out with one man, Ryabov remarked—meaning Khasbulatov—than with the Presidium as a whole, and then with the Supreme Soviet. That is why today's decision represents the direct route to the disintegration of the Supreme Soviet.

Khasbulatov Aide Issues Statement

LD0406132293 Moscow Radio Rossii Network in Russian 1135 GMT 4 Jun 93

[Text] On 4 June Konstantin Zlobin, press secretary for the chairman of the Russian Federation Supreme Soviet, made the following statement:

In its 4 June edition IZVESTIYA carried a report from the parliament by Lugovskaya which said that at the parliament session on 3 June the chairman of the Russian Federation Supreme Soviet had permitted himself to insult his deputy, Ryabov.

In fact—and this is absolutely clear from the minutes of the session—it was Russian People's Deputy Chelnokov who permitted himself a verbal attack against the deputy chairman of the Russian Federation Supreme Soviet and was immediately interrupted by the parliament speaker, who remarked that such pronouncements were impermissible.

In her article Lugovskaya used the word slander. One would think that IZVESTIYA's behavior could be described as a blatant lie and as misinformation aimed at exacerbating tension in the Supreme Soviet, creating an atmosphere of suspicion and hostility among its leadership, and destabilizing the general political situation in the country on the eve of important political events.

Perhaps someone might regard this as insignificant, but it speaks eloquently about the methods which certain media employ in their irreconcilable struggle against Russia's representative authority.

That was the text of a statement by Konstantin Zlobin, press secretary for the chairman of the Russian Federation supreme Soviet.

Khasbulatov Submits 'Yet Another Draft Constitution'

LD0406125993 Moscow Mayak Radio Network in Russian 1215 GMT 4 Jun 93

[Report by parliamentary correspondent Aleksandr Ruvinskiy on proceedings at the Russian Supreme Soviet on 4 June]

[Excerpt] [Ruvinskiy] [passage omitted] A sensational event has taken place. At today's sitting, all of a sudden a member of the Supreme Soviet Presidium took the floor and said that there was yet another draft constitution submitted by the Supreme Soviet. It was prepared last night and Ruslan Khasbulatov took part in drafting it. This was a complete surprise to Oleg Rumyantsev, executive secretary of the Constitutional Commission, who was at the rostrum at the moment, and for almost everybody in the hall.

I do not know how the people's deputies are going to solve this predicament because nobody was able to

comment on this development for me; they just expressed amazement. [passage omitted]

Procedure for Constitution Adoption Decided

LD0406162193 Moscow Programma Radio Odin Network in Russian 1430 GMT 4 Jun 93

[Text] The Supreme Soviet today adopted a decision on the procedure for harmonizing and adopting the draft constitution of the Russian Federation. It decided to instruct the Constitutional Commission to harmonize with the president, not later than 30 June, the basic provisions of a single draft of the new constitution.

The harmonized draft constitution should be published and put forward for nationwide discussion for a period of three months. Then, in accordance with the existing Constitution, the finally agreed draft will be put to the Congress of People's Deputies on 17 November for the draft to be passed in its first reading.

The parliamentary speaker recalled here that in all countries, even in monarchies, the constitution is adopted by the supreme legislative power.

No Action Taken Against Moscow's Anpilov

LD0406215293 Moscow Radio Rossii Network in Russian 2000 GMT 4 Jun 93

[Text] The Supreme Soviet has decided not to call Viktor Anpilov, a deputy of the Moscow Soviet, to account in connection with the events of 1 May, nor was consent given for the commencement of administrative proceedings against Gennadiy Sayenko, a people's deputy of Russia, who was one of the organizers of the May Day parade in Moscow. At the same time, parliament authorized of criminal proceedings against People's Deputy Viktor Mironov.

Procurator General Valentin Stepankov announced that during the investigation proof was obtained about Deputy Mironov's involvement in disseminating materials and making public calls for a violent change to the constitutional system.

Filatov Meets Group of Presidium Members

LD0606204293 Moscow Russian Television Network in Russian 1900 GMT 6 Jun 93

[From the "Vesti" newscast]

[Excerpt] In this bulletin we have virtually not touched on issues relating to the Constitutional Conference. However, today's news reports have, of course, also covered this topic . Several reports can be singled out. [Sergey] Filatov, head of the President's Administration held a meeting today with a group of members of the Supreme Soviet Presidium who at one time signed an address in support of the Constitutional Conference, Radio Ekho Moskvy has reported. [passage omitted]

Regional Affairs

Dudayev Says 'No Crisis of Power' in Chechnya

LD0406162693 Moscow Mayak Radio Network in Russian 1400 GMT 4 Jun 93

[Text] President Dzhokhar Dudayev held a news conference today in Groznyy, the Chechen capital. He announced that there is no crisis of power in Chechnya, but there are bandit attempts by the opposition, whose aim is to destroy the state at any cost and take power. Also, long before events today, a plan to overthrow the powers that follow "the Georgian model" was devised by the Russian special services, headed by [Yevgeniy] Primakov, with the cooperation of Eduard Shevardnaze, for which purpose money, weapons, and drugs are being brought into Chechnya.

Opposition leaders have asked Ruslan Khasbulatov and Aslakhanov for the assistance of Russian special purpose troops. A state committee investigating crimes against the state and people has been set up. In Dudayev's words, the situation in Groznyy today is being controlled by the forces of law and order, the agency CHECHEN PRESS informed ITAR-TASS.

Dudayev Threatens Force Against Chechen Referendum

LD0406235093 Moscow ITAR-TASS World Service in Russian 2230 GMT 4 Jun 93

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent Mikhail Shevtsov]

[Text] Nazran, 5 Jun [as received]—According to information from the entourage of Chechnya President Dzhokhar Dudayev, yesterday he put a limited contingent of troops and armored equipment into Groznyy. The city center is surrounded by troops loyal to him. The forces of the so-called "Abkhaz battalion of Chechnya", formed of Chechens who fought in combat actions in Abkhazia, have driven out the staff of the Groznyy mayor's office and demonstrators taking part in an opposition rally on Theatre Square. Parliamentary deputies have not been allowed into the session chamber.

During the operation the city mayor, Isa Gantimirov, was injured. On the morning of 4 June the Pioneer Palace, where opposition supporters and members of the city assembly were located, was shelled.

The referendum scheduled for today will evidently not take place. Yesterday a show was made of burning referendum voting slips on Sheykh Mansur Square. The ITAR-TASS correspondent learned in the Chechnya security service, which is controlled by the president's supporters, that Dudayev has complete mastery of the situation in the republic. The overwhelming majority of the strong-arm organizations [silovyye struktury] are under his complete control. Furthermore, the security service announced that "if the opposition nevertheless

tries to hold the referendum, Dudayev is capable of using all forces and means at his disposal to establish order in the republic."

Polling Stations Open Despite Ban

LD0406163093 Moscow Ostankino Television First Channel Network in Russian 1400 GMT 4 Jun 93

[By correspondent Khadziyev from Groznyy; from the "Novosti" newscast]

[Text] The long, drawn-out confrontation between Chechnya's power structures and the city assembly on the one side and the opposition on the other ended in tragedy today. At dawn, military formations loyal to the president carried out a heavy artillery attack on the buildings of the city's internal affairs department and the city assembly causing serious destruction and several deaths.

Meanwhile, the rally in Theater Square continues. Moreover, more and more people worried about the fate of the rally on the eve of the referendum are arriving here from the republic's other regions and towns. President Dzhokhar Dudayev spoke on local television yesterday. He declared: There will be no referendum. All attempts to hold it will be stopped.

Today the city inhabitants have seen for themselves that he was not joking. The central electoral commission and the parliament of the Chechen Republic have different intentions, howver. The polling stations are open, the electoral commissions set up. How events will develop tomorrow we do not know. One thing is clear, though: Chechnya stays poised in anxious expectation.

No Referendum; Troops Block Groznyy

LD0506192193 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 1844 GMT 5 Jun 93

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent Mikhail Shevtsov]

[Text] Nazran, June 5 (TASS)—The referendum announced in Chechnya by opposition did not take place on Saturday [5 June] as supporters of President Dzhokhar Dudayev established complete control over the capital of Groznyy.

The opposition rally in downtown Groznyy has been stopped and the centre of the city is blocked by troops loyal to Dudayev.

However, rallies were held in seven regions of Chechnya which accused Dudayev of the Friday bloodshed in which some 20 people were killed, according to medical establishments.

Military sources denied reports of the CHECHEN-PRESS News Agency that Russian troops are moving to the borders of the Chechen Republic. The troops remain in places of permanent dislocation, the military said.

Dudayev Said To Offer 'Compromise'

LD0506211093 Moscow Ostankino Television First Channel Network in Russian 2000 GMT 5 Jun 93

[From the "Novosti" newscast]

[Text] An armed power crisis—this is how many observers see the events of the past few days in the Russian speaker's [Ruslan Khasbulatov's] homeland, the Chechen Republic. The referendum planned by the opposition for 5 June on early presidential elections in the republic did not take place. The mass meeting on Groznyy's theater square has been dispersed by its organizers, following talks with President Dzhokhar Dudayev and the emergence of differences within the opposition camp itself. According to several reports from Groznyy, the general-cum-president has offered the opposition a compromise in the form of the initiative to set up a joint conciliation commission to draw up the terms of new elections to Chechnya's power structures. The opposition has accepted the president's proposal.

Russian Military Presence Grows Along Chechen Borders

MK0506103493 Moscow NEZAVISIMAYA GAZETA in Russian 5 Jun 93 p 3

[Natalya Pachegina report: "They Are Shooting in Groznyy Once Again, While Russian Tanks Are Again Maneuvering Around Chechnya"]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] The authorities are worried over the suspicious movements in recent days of Russian troops and military equipment along the entire Chechen Republic border. The exercises involving Russian Army equipment and personnel on the borders with North Ossetia, Ingushetia, and Khasavyurtovskiy Rayon of Dagestan create added tensions in Chechnya, they said in a telephone call from Groznyy. In particular, Groznyy noted the appearance in Ingushetia's Malgobek Rayon of the "Vityaz" brigade, which was recently moved to Kabardino-Balkaria and appeared close to the Chechnya border 24 hours ago.

According to the latest reports from Groznyy, a state commission has been formed on presidential orders to deal with the recent crimes. On 4 June the commission presented the opposition with an ultimatum. In addition to the demand that all illegal formations surrender their weapons, it lists the names of 18 opposition activists accused of shedding blood and staging riots. The document speaks of the harshest measures to be taken against them.

Chechnya's Mamodayev Adresses Moscow News Conference

PM0406145593 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 4 Jun 93 p 2

[Arkadiy Khantsevich report: "Whither the Flow of Petroleum From Groznyy"]

[Text] Events in Chechnya really appear to have reached a very dangerous pitch. Yaragi Mamodayev, former vice premier in Dzhokhar Dudayev's government, stated this at a news conference in Moscow yesterday. Let us explain: Following the president of Chechnya's well-known edicts dissolving parliament and government, Mamodayev was ratified as prime minister by the same parliament. Furthermore, he received a vote of confidence from the heads of the republic's administration and now leads the Chechen delegation at the talks with Russia.

According to Mamodayev, he himself is in favor of developing ties with Russia in every possible way. At the same time, claims about support for the "Dudayev regime" on the part of certain forces in Moscow were again voiced at the news conference. The behavior of the Chechen president during the Ossetian-Ingush conflict, his support for Yeltsin on the eve of the Russian referendum, and the sensational edict stripping Khasbulatov of Chechen citizenship were cited as examples which apparently make it clear that "some people are not averse to solving" the problem of the unruly speaker "with the help of Groznyy."

Yaragi Mamodayev attributed the current economic difficulties in Groznyy to the fact that the republic's main wealth—petroleum and petroleum products—is flowing out in an unknown direction. So it is unclear where the money from the sale of 4 million tonnes of petroleum products has gone. I think, he said, that Dudayev will nevertheless have to answer for it, because the secret of the "4 million" is of interest to the entire population of Chechnya.

Ossetian Official on Situation in Conflict Zone

LD0506175993 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 1717 GMT 5 Jun 93

[By ITAR-TASS correspondents Valeriy Shanayev and Mikhail Shevtsov]

[Text] Vladikavkaz June 5 TASS—Although Russian peace-keepers continue to control the situation in the zone of Ossetian-Ingushi conflict the situation tends to worsen because of bandit raids from Ingushetia which aggravate tensions by seizing hostages, according to First Deputy Speaker of North Ossetia Yuriy Bigarov.

He told TASS on Saturday [5 June] that "the leadership of the Ingush republic continues to use the language of ultimatums in talks with the Ossetian side".

The growing crime in the region forced law enforcement officers of Ingushetia, North Ossetia, Kabardino-Balkaria and the Stavropol territory to hold a meeting in Mozdok (North Ossetia) to discuss the situation. Head of the temporary administration in the conflict zone Yuriy Shatalin said seizures of hostages, murders have become frequent and the population has a lot of firearms.

The problem of refugees is another destabilising factor.

Situation 'Remains Complex'

LD0606113493 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 1115 GMT 6 Jun 93

[By ITAR-TASS correspondents Valeriy Shanayev and Mikhail Shevtsov]

[Text] Vladikavkaz June 6 TASS—The situation in North Ossetia and Ingushetia remains complex, spokesmen at the headquarters of the provisional administration told ITAR-TASS on Sunday.

According to the Interior Ministries of North Ossetia and Ingushestia, 14 crimes have been committed in the region over the past 24 hours. Seven firearms, eight explosive devices and petrol bombs and hundreds of cartridges of various calibre have been confiscated from local residents. Five arson attacks on houses were recorded in Prigorodnyy District of North Ossetia.

The personnel of the Russian Interior Ministry's investigation group identified three out of seven dead bodies found at a burial site in the area of Sleptsovskaya village (Ingush Republic).

According to the information service covering the negotiations, work to prepare a package of documents to implement accords reached in Kislovodsk on a comprehensive solution to the refugee issue continued on Sunday.

The staff of the mixed commission continued verifying lists of Ingushes who opted to return to the villages of Prigorodnyy District of North Ossetia. About 16,000 such applications have come in by now.

Seven Ossetians Killed

LD0606173793 Moscow ITAR-TASS World Service in Russian 1630 GMT 6 Jun 93

[By ITAR-TASS correspondents Valeriy Shanayev, Mikhail Shevtsov]

[Text] Vladikavkaz, 6 Jun—Seven Ossetians from Vladikavkaz and the village of Gizel were killed last night in the region of the Caucasus military highway, near the mountain village of Chmi in North Ossetia.

Colonel Soslan Sikoyev, deputy interior minister of the republic, said today during an actuality program of the local television and radio company that the crime was

probably committed with the aim to seize three "Kamaz" trucks delivering fuel to the Trans-Caucasus. According to the colonel all seven young men were killed by an automatic weapon. A criminal investigation has been started into the incident.

The North Ossetian Council of Ministers has studied the question of help for families of the victims. Meanwhile the Internal Affairs Ministry has appealed to the republic's population to come forward with any information related to the tragedy.

Federation, Tatarstan Sign Oil, Education Agreements

LD0506195193 Moscow Programma Radio Odin Network in Russian 1800 GMT 5 Jun 93

[Text] Today Viktor Chernomyrdin and Mukhamat Sabirov, the prime minister of the Tatar Republic, signed a number of agreements in Moscow, including an agreement on the sale and transportation of oil and petroleum refining products and an agreement on higher education. All agreements signed today help to implement the government's policy of strengthening ties with Russia and put into practice the Federation Treaty.

Reports of Tuva Leader Favoring Secession Denied

PM0706102593 Moscow ROSSIYSKAYA GAZETA in Russian 2 Jun 93 First Edition p 2

[Unattributed report: "Not True"]

[Text] On 24 May 1993 the Republic of Tuva Supreme Soviet press service denied the disinformation put out by the federal press and radio to the effect that K.A. Bicheldey, chairman of the Republic of Tuva Supreme Soviet, supports the republic's secession from the Russian Federation. These false reports, the statement says, "are untrue, because the Republic of Tuva is not seceding from the Russian Federation, the chairman of the Republic of Tuva Supreme Soviet is not head of the movement for Tuva secession from Russia, and the republic's top leaders do not support such sentiments." The fact that in accordance with the Tuva Constitution the republic has the right to secede and break away by no means signifies that Tuva will use this right. Given favorable circumstances, it can and must remain in the Russian Federation. The aforementioned disinformation merely helps certain political circles that are interested in destroying Russian statehood.

International Affairs

Aspin, Talbott To Mediate Security Concerns

LD0506102793 Kiev Ukrayinske Radio First Program Network in Russian 0900 GMT 5 Jun 93

[Text] A spokesman of the U.S. State Department, [name indistinct], told journalists that Secretary of Defense Les Aspin and Ambassador at Large Strobe Talbott (?will go to) the territory of Ukraine to discuss the problems of nuclear arms. The [word indistinct] news agency, referring to a spokesman of the U.S. Defense Department, reports that Aspin will hold negotiations with President Kravchuk on 7 June in Kiev and will present the U.S. Administration's proposals aimed at relieving Ukraine's concern about its security after giving up nuclear arms.

He will present a number of measures on the development of relations with Ukraine in the sphere of defense and security. The aim of these proposals is to implement them simultaneously with the plans for expanding military cooperation with Russia, which the U.S. secretary of defense will discuss with Russia's Minister of Defense Grachev on 5-6 June in Berlin.

Aspin Arrives for Talks on START I

LD0606162693 Moscow Radio Rossii Network in Russian 1600 GMT 6 Jun 93

[Excerpts] U.S Defense Secretary Les Aspin arrived in Kiev today for talks connected with Ukraine's ratification of the START I Treaty. [passage omitted]

A meeting is planned for Monday [7 June] between Aspin and Ukrainian President Leonid Kravchuk, Defense Minister Konstantin Morozov, and Anatoliy Zlenko, head of the foreign political department.

Aspin, Talbott Greeted on Arrival

LD0606201093 Kiev Radio Ukraine World Service in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 6 Jun 93

[Text] U.S. Defense Secretary Les Aspin and Ambassador at Large Strobe Talbott arrived in Ukraine on Sunday [6 June] for an official visit. The high-ranking guests were greeted at Borispol international airport by Ukraine Defense Minister Kostyantyn Morozov. The working part of the visit by the leader of the U.S. military department will begin on 7 June. It is planned that during the day he will meet Kostyantyn Morozov; Leonid Kravchuk, head of state; and the leadership of Ukraine's Foreign Ministry.

I hope that this visit will create a new atmosphere of relations between the military departments of Ukraine and the United States, Kostyantyn Morozov told journalists in connection with the arrival of the American guests. The Ukrainian minister also stressed that he hopes for positive prospects for further work.

At the airport Les Aspin expressed hope that the visit will promote contacts between the military departments of Ukraine and the United States. We understand that this is a very important matter, he stressed. Therefore, this is the principal issue of our meeting, he said.

Morozov Cited on Relations

LD0706095893 Kiev Radio Ukraine World Service in Ukrainian 0500 GMT 7 Jun 93

[Excerpts] On Sunday, U.S. Secretary of Defense Les Aspin and Strobe Talbott, ambassador at large and special adviser to the secretary of state on the former USSR, arrived in Ukraine on an official visit. The guests were met in Borispol international airport by Kostyantyn Morozov, the minister of defense of Ukraine.

Today begins the working part of the visit of head of the U.S. military department. In the course of the day, he will meet with Defense Minister Kostyantyn Morozov, Leonid Kravchuk, the head of state, and the leadership of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Journalist Marat Pohorelov was present at Borispol airport during the meeting of Mr. Aspin and officials accompanying him. Here are his notes from this meeting:

[Pohorelov] [passage omitted] After all the official ceremonies ended, we saw on the airfield an energetic and confident person who beat off the attack of journalists as he was getting into a car in a friendly but resolute manner with several general sentences, as they say.

[Begin Asin recording, in English fading to superimposed Ukrainian translation] We are glad to meet the minister of defense of Ukraine and other officials and to improve contacts between the military in the United States and in Ukraine. I think this visit will foster the development of bilateral relations between our countries. [end recording]

[Pohorelov] Colonel General Kostyantyn Morozov, the minister of defense of Ukraine, had a little more time before the arrival of Mr. Aspin and did not refuse to talk to journalists:

[Begin Morozov recording] Everything declared by the state policy of Ukraine as regards nuclear disarmament—Ukraine is not changing its policy and all documents that exist in Ukraine at present correspond to this policy that was declared earlier. We will be negotiating our cooperation, mutual contacts, granting possible help to Ukraine on issues of developing our armed forces, in examining issues which, in general, constitute Ukraine's notion of its security and issues which would guarantee this security. I think we will form working groups, probably on a permanent basis, which will in the future examine issues of our cooperation both in the sphere of training officers and in the sphere of exchanging delegations at all levels and not just the highest level between the ministers of defense. Therefore I hope that this visit

will make a beginning to good relations and understanding between our military departments. This would be useful for the further development of interstate relations at a considerably newer and more acceptable (?level) for Ukraine and not just for Ukraine. [end recording]

[Pohorelov] The main discussions at the official level will take place on 7 June, and we hope to learn about their results at a concluding news conference.

Kravchuk Begins Talks With Russia's Kozyrev

LD0406163993 Kiev UKRINFORM in Russian 1503 GMT 4 Jun 93

[By UKRINFORM correspondent Viktor Demidenko]

[Text] Kiev, 4 Jun (UKRINFORM)—A meeting between Ukraine's President Leonid Kravchuk and Russia's Foreign Minister Andrey Kozyrev, who arrived here today, has just gotten under way in the Ukrainian capital. The meeting is taking place face to face, behind closed doors.

Before the meeting began Leonid Kravchuk told Andrey Kozyrev that the Ukrainian parliament is discussing ratification of the START-1 treaty and the issue of joining the Nuclear Weapons Non- Proliferation Treaty. He pointed out that the discussion is going on with difficulty, the deputies expressed different points of view. The discussion is continuing today, too, at the closed session of the parliament. But there is hope that the Supreme Council will, nevertheless, make positive decisions.

After the meeting with the president, Foreign Ministers Anatoliy Zlenko and Andrey Kozyrev will leave for Sevastopol.

On their return to Kiev in the afternoon, the negotiations between them will be continued.

Kozyrev Comments on Talks

LD0406124193 Moscow Radio Rossii Network in Russian 1100 GMT 4 Jun 93

[Text] Russian Foreign Minister Andrey Kozyrev stated that his meeting today with Ukrainian President Leonid Kravchuk had opened the way to a Russian-Ukrainian summit at which the heads of states can make a final decision on the Black Sea Fleet. The Russian minister said that both presidents planned to meet in the very near future. The date of the summit has not yet been decided, Kozyrev said. Evidently it will be decided during a telephone conversation between Yeltsin and Kravchuk.

Talks were also held today between the Russian minister and his Ukrainian colleague Anatoliy Zlenko during which the head of the Ukrainian diplomatic service stated that he did not consider the present turn of events in relations between the two countries to be threatening.

Morozov on Ships With St. Andrew's Flags

LD0406160593 Moscow Programma Radio Odin Network in Russian 1430 GMT 4 Jun 93

[Text] During the visit to Ukraine by Russian Foreign Minister Andrey Kozyrev, there can only be discussions of questions of withdrawal to Russia of the ships that have raised the St. Andrew's flag, or else restoring them to the status quo. There can be no question of dividing up our land and leasing out our towns. Ukrainian Defense Minister Colonel-General Konstantin Morozov said at a meeting with journalists.

Official Views Situation

LD0406165293 Moscow Radio Rossii Network in Russian 1400 GMT 4 Jun 93

[Text] [Announcer Nikolay Agayants] As we have already reported Russian Foreign Minister Andrey Kozyrev has held talks with the Ukrainian leadership in Kiev, one of the points discussed was the situation in the Black Sea Fleet.

Our correspondent Irina Akhiyeva telephoned Rear Admiral Mikhail Yermilov, first deputy minister of the Operational Directorate of the Russian Navy, and asked him to dwell in greater detail on the pre-history of the events and the subject of the talks. Here is what he said, in particular.

[Begin Yermilov recording] Questions will be examined in connection with the situation that has arisen linked with retaliation against actions of the Ukrainian Defense Ministry: the forced taking of the oath of loyalty to Ukraine, the privatization of individual ships and vessels of the Black Sea Fleet, their being placed under Ukraine's jurisdiction. This is also connected with the fact that discriminatory measures were taken by the Ukrainian leadership with regard to financing the wages of those serving in the Black Sea Fleet.

You know that they also took a number of measures on Ismail, attempts to capture the commandant's office and depots, etc., there. This gave rise to a negative reaction. So the trouble has piled up and step by step the situation in the past few months has grown hotter. An explosion took place when people's patience had already run out and initially the auxiliary fleet started hoisting Russian flags—some 140 ships have hoisted them.

In this connection the Ukrainian leadership has naturally begun to worry that this could become a unmanageable process and could go out of control. That is why they came out with a proposal to urgently organize a summit meeting and arrive at some compromise agreements on this matter. First of all, the status of the Black Sea Fleet servicemen must be determined. What are we told? If you have not taken the Ukrainian oath, you are not entitled either to housing or any benefits. You understand that the situation there—that is why, together with Kozyrev, the commander in chief and also a number of other officers have flown out with prepared

proposals, draft agreements, and treaties. For the time being it is difficult to say how this will end. [end recording]

Kozyrev Departs

LD0406204293 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 2023 GMT 4 Jun 93

[By ITAR-TASS diplomatic correspondent Georgiy Shmelyov]

[Text] Sevastopol June 5 TASS—Russia and Ukraine are sure any problems of the Black Sea Fleet should not lead to confrontation of the two countries' navies, Russian Foreign Minister Andrey Kozyrev said here on Friday.

Speaking on Friday night to Black Sea Fleet officers, he said both sides are striving to bring the fleet in order, show "restraint to preserve stability in the fleet" and use a "civilized way" to implement their decision.

In any case, there will be a long transitional period, and Commander Eduard Baltin will be in charge of the fleet at that time.

Ukrainian Foreign Minister Anatoliy Zlenko noted his arrival in Sevastopol was "provoked by recent developments in the Black Sea Fleet". In his opinion, ideas the sides exchanged on Friday give grounds to believe their stands on the fleet coincide in many aspects.

"We are in the beginning of a solution to the deadend", he said. This will enable the removal of tension in society, which is now artificially preserved.

The decision must be found with constructive measures on the part of the two presidents, said the minister, and expressed the assurance a decision now discussed by the sides will be taken positively by all those interested, including the Crimea, which corresponds "to future Ukrainian-Russian relations".

In this connection, the official drew attention to the constructive stand of the Crimean leadership. The minister also noted the significance of negotiations, "which enable the creation of political conditions for the summit to discuss the whole range of issues related to the Black Sea Fleet".

Late on Friday night the Russian minister returned to Kiev to hold the second round of Russian-Ukrainian negotiations at the airport. Upon negotiations completion Kozyrev left for Moscow.

Black Sea Fleet Delegation Discusses Concerns

LD0406130993 Kiev Ukrayinske Radio First Program Network in Ukrainian 0900 GMT 4 Jun 93

[Text] There has been a routine session of the Ukrainian state delegation to the interstate negotiations with the Russian Federation on the Black Sea Fleet. The sitting was chaired by Vasyl Durdynets, first deputy chairman of the Ukrainian Supreme Council. There was discussion on a wide variety of issues associated with the division of the Black Sea Fleet and the formation of the naval forces of Ukraine and the naval fleet of the Russian Federation based on the Black Sea Fleet, in accordance with accords reached earlier.

Serious concern was voiced by delegation members about the development of the situation surrounding the Fleet, in particular in connection with an organized mass campaign of hoisting St. Andrew's flags, officer's assemblies, and other actions of openly political orientation which are hindering the continuation of the process of negotiations in a normal manner. It was noted that this is helping to bring about an explosive situation and causing negotiations to reach a deadlock. On the whole, it could lead to the ruination of the Yalta and Dagomys agreements.

Participants at the session demanded that every measure should be taken by [words indistinct] to normalize the situation in the fleet, to stop the hoisting of flags, and to restore the situation [words indistinct].

There were also discussion on how to speed up the settlement of issues concerning the division of the Black Sea Fleet. Specific proposals to be raised by the Ukrainian president at the upcoming meeting with the president of the Russian Federation were worked out.

Republican Party Opposes Leasing Naval Base

LD0406120593 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 1121 GMT 4 Jun 93

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent Roman Zadunaiskiy]

[Text] Moscow June 4 TASS—The Council of the Ukrainian Republican Party's Crimean Regional Division flatly opposed the idea, which is now being debated by some Ukrainian leaders, about a long-term leasing to Russia of the naval base in the Crimean port of Sevastopol, home of the Black Sea Fleet claimed by both former Soviet republics.

Chairman of the party's Crimean Division Council Igor Banakh sent to the Ukrainian leadership a message saying that "any intentions to trade in Ukrainian territory should be regarded as betrayal of the Ukrainian people's interests" and that "the time of compromises sought by Ukraine's leaders for the sake of seeming peace and calm is over", TASS learnt from military sources in Sevastopol. Honour and dignity of the Ukrainian people call for decisive moves on part of Ukraine's president in his relations with the "elder brother", Banakh said, referring to Russia.

The Council of the Ukrainian Republican Party's Crimean Division also released an appeal to Ukraine's people calling upon "all public organizations, political parties and the whole people of Ukraine to defend the nation's territorial integrity and Ukraine's young fleet, the very existence of which has been put in jeopardy".

The Crimea was handed over from Russia to Ukraine by former Soviet Communist leader Nikita Khruschev.

Kravchuk, Czechia's Uhde Discuss Security Zone

AU0406132793 Prague CTK in English 2026 GMT 2 Jun 93

[Text] Kiev, June 2 (CTK)—Chamber of Deputies Chairman Milan Uhde and members of a Czech parliamentary delegation to Ukraine met today with Ukrainian President Leonid Kravchuk.

Uhde pointed out the two countries' historical closeness and long-standing good relations. Kravchuk said the visit marked the beginning of a new stage in Czech-Ukrainian relations.

Discussions centered on developing possibilities for cooperation and the preparation of a bilateral treaty concerning the establishment of a Central and Eastern European security zone.

National Affairs

Durdynets Outlines Nuclear Arms Stance to Parliament

LD0406120493 Kiev Radio Ukraine World Service in Ukrainian 0945 GMT 3 Jun 93

[Speech by Vasyl Durdynets, first deputy chairman of the Supreme Council of Ukraine and chairman of deputies' working group to study nuclear arms issues, at Ukrainian Supreme Soviet session in Kiev—live]

[Text] Esteemed Ivan Stepanovych Plyushch, esteemed Leonid Makarovych Kravchuk, esteemed people's deputies. The issue of ratifying the START treaty and Ukraine's acceding to the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty is an issue which without exaggeration concerns the whole world.

Everyone has been concerned about just one thing, and that is exactly when the Supreme Council of Ukraine will examine the issue of ratifying the START Treaty and acceding to the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty and, what is most important, when a specific decision on this issue will be made.

The fact that this has not yet been done is often interpreted as a ploy and an attempt to allow for a future revision of the intention to become a non-nuclear state declared by the Supreme Council of Ukraine. Referring to this, the mass media and even statesmen abroad, as has already been said here by Anatoliy Maksymovych Zlenko, have consistently been creating an image of Ukraine as a state which does not observe self-imposed obligations, which has great-power ambitions, and which disregards the views of the international community.

Such accusations are unjust and insulting. The main thing is that they contradict the factual aspect of the matter.

The time has come to make this issue clear. That is why I ask your permission to inform you about the progress of preparation for debating the START Treaty and the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty at the Supreme Council of Ukraine, and what exactly are the issues which have been studied. The best time to submit relevant draft decisions to a plenary sitting and voting on them largely depends on resolving these issues.

First of all, it is necessary to stress Ukraine's well considered and responsible attitude toward those documents. The following facts can specifically attest to that.

Active preparatory work on deliberating this issue at the Supreme Council has been carried out in close contact with the bodies of executive power. As has already been said by Ivan Stepanovych, a temporary working group of deputies was formed by the Supreme Council Presidium which has worked on a daily basis. Plenipotentiary representatives of ministries and departments and many experts have participated in its work. A package of issues associated with this has been studied and analyzed in detail at the Supreme Council standing commissions for foreign affairs, defense and state security, state sovereignty, interrepublican and interethnic relations, national industrial development, ecology, and rational use of nature.

On the whole, a comprehensive in-depth study of these documents has taken place and continues to take place. The interests of Ukraine's national security in the first place and also those of preparing recommendations and draft resolutions required for this issue to be heard at sittings of the Supreme Council of Ukraine have been taken into consideration.

Six preparatory groups of experts were formed for this purpose within the framework of the working group. A detailed analysis of various aspects associated with ratifying the treaty has been dealt with by them.

In particular, intensive work has been carried out to study military-political, political-legal, scientific and technological, and financial and economic aspects of nuclear disarmament. The issues studied relate to ecological safety in the process of destroying nuclear weapons, as well as problems of social and psychological adaptation of missile units' servicemen and members of their families after the reduction of missile units. A large number of open and closed sessions and hearings on the results of the work have been held by the working group's members. Visits have been made to the sites of installations which are subject to reduction in accordance with the treaty. Large amounts of materials have been studied and analyzed the Cabinet of Ministers, the Ministry of Defense, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and other government structures and scientific and research establishments.

The reaction of the mass media in Ukraine and abroad has been analyzed attentively.

The working group's representatives have taken part in the process of negotiations with Russia and the United States on settling specific issues associated with the elimination of nuclear weapons.

Ukrainian specialists have visited the United States for the purpose of studying the possibilities of the U.S. side in practically assisting Ukraine in eliminating nuclear weapons.

Thus, summing up and taking account of the complexity and responsibility of the task, on the whole a huge amount of work has been performed, as was envisaged by a relevant parliamentary procedure.

We must not be over-hasty. I should stress that time is needed for all the aspects of these documents to be thought through. This must be particularly emphasized.

May I remind you that some countries deliberated these documents in the past for a much longer time than we have done so far. In so doing, they were supported by the experience of military and diplomatic specialists who had been directly involved for many years in working them out. Meanwhile, some people are proposing that Ukraine should do this immediately, obviously proceeding from the principle of what is good for others must be useful for us.

Therefore, having assessed the above facts objectively, by no means is it possible to accuse Ukraine of procrastination.

Now on to some other main points.

Ukraine's signing of the Lisbon protocol was an important element in a series of Ukrainian foreign policy measures to consolidate by legal means the principle whereby the former Soviet Union's legal successor states possess fully equal rights. The signing of the Lisbon protocol from a political and legal viewpoint enabled our state to accede to the treaty, which ensured its status alongside that of the United States, Russia, and other states, upon whose territory the treaty would be valid.

Ukraine's direct participation in the treaty in practice proved to the world community that Ukraine is a legal successor of the former Soviet Union, as was Russia, and transformed Ukraine from an object of the treaty into a party enjoying equal rights and obligations.

One has to say that the Lisbon protocol also envisages that a procedure should be determined for reaching accords on fulfilling the treaty's provisions, and first of all those on determining limits and restrictions to ensure the consistent fulfillment of the treaty on the territory of Belarus, Kazakhstan, Russia, and Ukraine on the basis of equal rights.

The Supreme Council of Ukraine has great responsibility to its people to ensure that all the aspects of the START Treaty, the Lisbon protocol augmenting it, and the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty are most thoroughly studied, and that all possible consequences of Ukraine's participation in implementing these international documents are analyzed, and also for the consequences to its military and ecological safety, first of all, as well as for Ukraine's possible financial expenditure associated with its obligations.

After all, this is not just about cutting nuclear weapons by one-third or two-thirds, but about the complete elimination of nuclear weapons in Ukraine, which will have serious consequences for Ukraine from the point of view of its security and even existence.

I report that all of the preparatory work for ratification has been carried out taking account of these very points.

I would like to emphasize, esteemed colleagues, that the Presidium of the Supreme Council, as do a certain majority of deputies, proceeds from the following: that whatever decision is adopted on this issue, and whatever the time it will be adopted, we shall be guided exclusively by the interests of our people and our state, taking into account our previous decisions, respecting the interests of other states, and taking into consideration the processes taking place in neighboring countries and in the whole world. And we should take all of this into account, weigh it up, and do this soundly.

Now allow me to dwell on some issues which were resolved in the course of preparatory work.

First, the question of Ukraine being given effective guarantees of its national security. In the deputies' discussion of the START Treaty and the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty it was stressed that the situation concerning the nuclear weapons deployed on Ukraine's territory is a unique one and unparalleled in world history.

It is the first of the successor states of the former USSR with the right to nuclear status to voluntarily go along the path of achieving non-nuclear status. In addition, there are already nuclear weapons on the territory of this state, Ukraine, to which it has the right of ownership and which have been transferred to the operational control only of the strategic forces' joint command.

With its rejection of nuclear weapons, an absolutely effective means of deterring any potential aggressor, Ukraine has an indisputable right to receive from nuclear states the granting of effective realistic guarantees of its national security.

It is entirely clear that the United States and Russia, as permanent members of the UN Security Council and direct participants in the START Treaty, will play a special role in affirming Ukraine's security. These states are our partners in implementing the START Treaty and the Lisbon Protocol, which also recognizes Ukraine's obligations to accede to the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty.

But purely unilateral obligations do not exist. It would be logical if alongside Ukraine's obligations to accede to the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty, those states, which

insist on the fastest possible implementation of this obligation, took the appropriate steps to remove Ukraine's concern over its security.

What is the essence of this? First of all it is about a legally binding document, adopted at the highest level by nuclear states, and in the first place by Russia and the United States, about these states not employing nuclear weapons against Ukraine, about their not utilizing conventional military forces or threatening force, refraining from economic pressure to resolve disputed issues, and finally about their respecting Ukraine's territorial integrity and the inviolability of its borders.

What is extraordinary about this? Don't we have the right to insist on this, when agreeing to such a decisive step? This is an entirely normal phenomenon, and one would like general understanding on this issue. The above obligations on the whole only repeat the generally recognized principles of international law, in particular those defined in the CSCE Final Act and the Charter of Paris for a New Europe. But it is important for us that they be confirmed again in the context of Ukraine's acquiring in the future the status of a non-nuclear state.

We know that Ukraine's president personally, and also the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, are applying efforts with the aim of receiving guarantees of national security from the nuclear states. Top-level meetings, contacts between foreign ministers, and talks between experts are being used for this.

The Supreme Council has been carrying out, and is carrying out, such work too, through trips by delegations and during meetings with foreign delegations at the Supreme Council of Ukraine and with ambassadors and other plenipotentiary representatives of foreign states. In the last few days in the United States I again set forth this position of ours and our views regarding sources for funding the elimination of nuclear weapons.

I should say that the United States, Russia, Great Britain, and France, after active proposals on our part, agreed to discuss this issue. And we are grateful to them for this, but we still do not have acceptable—I emphasize acceptable—texts of such documents, which was, and in our opinion remains, one of the obstacles to resolving the issue of Ukraine's acceding to the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty and ratifying the START Treaty within a certain time limit.

As the work in the commissions shows, and taking into account public opinion, until there is full clarity on this issue, a significant section of deputies will not (?be prepared) to adopt a decision on ratifying the START Treaty and acceding to the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty. This should be, I emphasiz again, a serious document with legal and military-political obligations.

The second issue is that of sources of financing the program of reducing and eliminating nuclear weapons in Ukraine.

I would like to inform you that it was noted in the course of the parliamentary hearings that have already been held that it was not Ukraine that took the initiative in making decisions that led to the world's third most powerful strategic missile force being deployed on its territory. At the same time, the people of Ukraine, as well as other people, were made to finance the arms race of the former Soviet Union at the expense of their well-being and economic development. However, now Ukraine has been put in such conditions that a huge program associated with destroying these weapons has to be financed.

This is not just about destroying strategic offensive weapons, meeting ecological safety requirements and economic expediency, which we would have had to do anyway. It is also about complying with the START Treaty's extremely sophisticated and costly measures which serve only to impede the former USSR in getting round its provisions.

Proceeding from the fact that the result of destroying the nuclear weapons deployed on the territory of Ukraine is the strengthening of general peace and security, which is in the interests of the whole of mankind, we have the right to count on real assistance, adequate to our expenditure, from the international community in destroying these weapons.

To this end, Ukraine and the president personally have come out with the initiative of forming a nuclear disarmament international fund under UN auspices. We are thankful to the United States, which offered us $175 million in financial and technological assistance to destroy nuclear weapons, as well as to Germany, Japan, and some other countries. However, the sum promised certainly does not at all cover all of Ukraine's anticipated expenditure. So we hope that other countries, and in the first place nuclear powers, will also join these countries in this matter, given that preliminary calculations done by specialists show that this expenditure amounts to billions.

It could hardly be expected that this difficult economic situation our state has now found itself in would enable Ukraine to ensure that nuclear weapons are destroyed quickly and at the same time the foundation of a healthy market economy of social orientation is developed.

After all, we should not forget that when the START Treaty provisions were formulated, it was envisaged that the economic potential of the former Soviet Union would be employed in implementing them.

That is why it is necessary to state openly that, taking into account the crisis in our economy, Ukraine for its part can only allocate limited minimum sums of money to implement the program for the elimination of strategic offensive nuclear weapons. So a decision by the Supreme Council on ratifying the START Treaty has to reflect this reality.

The third issue is that of reaching an accord between Belarus, Kazakhstan, Russia, and Ukraine, as envisaged by the Lisbon protocol. In accordance with the Lisbon protocol, the four legal successor states of the USSR in respect of the START Treaty have to agree among themselves as to exactly how the reduction of strategic offensive weapons deployed on their territory will be implemented, cutting them to levels defined by the START Treaty.

I would like to inform you that in the commission hearings attention was paid to the fact that the START Treaty does not contain any provisions on exactly where and specifically by what factor the nuclear warheads and their delivery vehicles have to be cut. General levels of reduction only, or, in other words, the maximum number of nuclear warheads and their delivery vehicles for the USSR and the United States, are set out. Neither the treaty nor the Lisbon Protocol contain any formulations which would specifically demand that Ukraine should destroy an appropriate number of missiles.

When signing the Lisbon Protocol, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ukraine stressed in a statement that cuts and limitations envisaged by the START Treaty would be achieved by way of proportionally destroying nuclear warheads and their delivery vehicles deployed on the territory of the Republic of Belarus, the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Russian Federation, and Ukraine, to reach appropriate levels within the time-limit established by the treaty.

Thus, Ukraine's position from the very beginning was that reduction of strategic offensive weapons cannot be implemented only at the expense of Ukraine, Kazakhstan, and Belarus, but that such reductions should be implemented at the same time and proportionally by the Russian Federation too.

The fourth issue is determining the fate of missile fuel and highly enriched uranium and plutonium in strategic warheads deployed in Ukraine and in the tactical warheads that were withdrawn to Russia for dismantling last year. At sittings of the working group and the Supreme Council commission, deputies entirely correctly paid attention to the fact that before ratifying the treaty it is necessary for us to resolve the issue of safe utilization of fuel from strategic missile carriers and the fate of highly enriched uranium and plutonium that are recovered as a result of the elimination of tactical and strategic warheads either currently deployed in Ukraine or withdrawn previously from its territory for dismantling in Russia.

This issue is of fundamental significance. Taking into account the previous decisions of the Supreme Council, I would especially like to stress the necessity of searching for ways of resolving this problem which would rule out the further military utilization of uranium and plutonium recovered from warheads.

In addition, this concerns nuclear materials belonging to Ukraine, the utilization of which for peaceful aims would facilitate the strengthening of our state's economy, taking into account its crisis state. However, we need immediately to determine in practice by means of an interstate agreement the obligations of the sides regarding the technical servicing under guarantee of nuclear warheads and military complexes as a whole deployed in Ukraine.

As for security guarantees, two rounds of talks on these issues have taken place in Kiev and Moscow. We expect that their final results will be positive, and will contribute to resolving these issues to remove the concern which many deputies have expressed on this matter.

Esteemed people's deputies. In my report I have dwelled only on some of the issues to which attention was paid during discussions in the working group and in commissions of the Supreme Council. There is still a whole series of specific issues which were put by deputies, a thorough study of which is still continuing. At this time one can state that it is necessary to discuss comprehensively all aspects of this complex problem and, taking into account all possible consequences for Ukraine, both positive and negative, to adopt the appropriate decisions without delay.

To conclude, I wish to stress that Ukraine is endeavoring to become a reliable guarantor of peace and stability in the region. No one should doubt our resolve to go along the path of eliminating nuclear weapons. Our people, having experienced one nuclear Chernobyl disaster, do not wish to risk another one. But we would be irresponsible parliamentarians if we allowed this peaceful intention to be implemented without the proper system of security guarantees for our people.

Thank you for your attention.

Kuchma Statement on Nuclear Status Said 'Personal Position'

MK0506092693 Moscow KOMMERSANT-DAILY in Russian 4 Jun 93 p 11

[Anastsiya Romashkevich report in the "Russian-Ukrainian Relations" column: "Kuchma's Statement Is His Personal Point of View"]

[Text] In the course of his visit to Kiev Andrey Kozyrev could not ignore the problem of the Ukrainian parliament's ratification of the START I Treaty. In recent days this issue has taken on particular acuteness following the statement by Ukrainian Premier Leonid Kuchma on the need for Ukraine officially to declare its nuclear status. And although it was stressed at the talks that this was merely Kuchma's personal position, the signs are that a long way still lies ahead before all political contradictions could be resolved between Russia and the United States, on one hand, and with Ukraine on the other.

On 3 June Kuchma stated that Ukraine "should temporarily preserve its nuclear status." And although this position, according to Ukrainian Foreign Minister Anatoliy Zlenko, does not reflect the official point of view, it

points to a strengthening of the positions of those in Kiev who are in favor of further dragging out ratification of the START I Treaty. They substantiate their position by referring to "possible expansion on the part of Moscow," and also the necessity "to regularize financial questions." Apparently, now that Ukraine has received security guarantees from Moscow, in the near term Kiev will be giving first priority to claims for material compensation. Russia's position on this issue is unequivocal: As Russian Ambassador to Kiev Leonid Smolyakov said, "The relevant treaty does not provide for any compensation at all."

Discussion of these questions will continue on 7 june, when U.S. Defense Secretary Les Aspin arrives in Kiev. In the meantime, in Germany he will hold talks with Russian Defense Minister Pavel Grachev. Sources in the U.S. Defense Department say that the meeting will be devoted to the discussion of a memorandum on strengthening relations between the armed forces of the two countries. The indications are that in the present situation only a coordinated line of the United States and Russia is capable of pushing Kiev toward compromise. Recently, however, Washington has been seeking to exercise maximum tact so as not to give Kiev cause to allege that U.S. interest in Ukraine is limited only to the temporary presence of nuclear weapons on its territory. According to a State Department spokesman, the United States intends to maintain "close relations" with Ukraine in the future also. At the same time, the Americans are not making their present priorities a secret either. As Aspin stated a few days ago, he will try to sway Kiev to comply with the obligations it has assumed. As for increasing U.S. financial aid, apparently Aspin is not going to pledge it officially. Observers believe that given Kiev's persistence in stressing this aspect of nuclear disarmament, one should not expect an early ratification of the START I Treaty by Ukraine.

On the evening of 4 June the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet postponed ratification indefinitely.

Favors START I, Not NPT

LD0406141793 Moscow Mayak Radio Network in Russian 1300 GMT 4 Jun 93

[Text] Ukraine currently has 1,514 nuclear warheads. Ukrainian Prime Minister Leonid Kuchma, who spoke at a parliamentary session, said that in his opinion the parliament should ratify the START I Treaty. Under this treaty 30 percent of warheads are supposed to be eliminated during a seven-year period. Kuchma recommended that Ukraine should hold off joining the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty.

Zlenko, Durdynets Conditionally Favor START Ratification

MK0506094493 Moscow NEZAVISIMAYA GAZETA in Russian 5 Jun 93 p 3

[Vladimir Skachko report under "Ukraine" rubric: "Supreme Soviet Debates 'Nuclear' Problems. Kiev Sets New Conditions"]

[Text] On 3 June 1993 people's deputies in the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet began to discuss Ukraine's and its parliament's readiness to ratify the START I Treaty, the Lisbon Protocol, and also to accede to the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty. The deputies were addressed by Ukrainian Foreign Minister Anatoliy Zlenko and first deputy parliament speaker Vasiliy Durdynets. First, two open plenary sessions and one closed session discussed not the final determination of this issue—in other words, ratification of the said documents—but only began their official consideration. During a question and answer session it transpired that many in the hall had not seen the texts of either the START I Treaty or the Lisbon Protocol. V. Durdynets invited all those who wished to do so to get acquainted with the documents in the deputies working group.

Second, both speakers admitted that ratification of these documents would undoubtedly benefit Ukraine. They also admitted the need for complying with the international agreements signed by Ukraine. They specially stressed, however, that ratification is only possible after the conditions set by Ukraine are fulfilled. L. Kravchuk said that it was not very comfortable for Ukraine and moreover paradoxical that nuclear weapons should be located on Ukraine's territory while the button is controlled by the Russian president. Therefore, he said, it would be more expedient for Ukraine to support Shaposhnikov's statements on the need to preserve the joint command of the CIS combined armed forces and possibly revise its attitude to participation in various collective security systems. V. Durdynets stated that security guarantees must be provided to Ukraine before the ratification of the treaties, and not after. They should be formalized in a multilateral legally binding document that the world's five nuclear powers must sign together with Ukraine. Durdynets spoke in favor of the need to sign a corresponding Ukrainian-Russian agreement that would oblige Russia to service Ukrainian missiles. He demanded that Russia pay compensation for the uranium and plutonium removed last spring from the Ukrainian tactical nuclear weapons.

Polls Show People Favor Nuclear Weapons

AU0706104593 Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 4 Jun 93 p 7

[Ulrich Heyden report: "For and Against Freedom From Nuclear Weapons"]

[Text] Kiev—In the Ukrainian Parliament on 3 June, a debate behind closed doors began on the ratification of the START I Treaty, which was concluded between the USSR and the United States in 1991. Ukraine is the only successor state of the Soviet Union that has not yet ratified this treaty on the reduction of strategic nuclear weapons by one-third. That is why the START II treaty concluded between Russia and the United States cannot enter into force either.

Ever New Conditions

In July 1990, the Supreme Council, the parliament in Kiev, stated in its declaration of sovereignty that it would adhere to the following three "non-nuclear principles"—"not to apply, produce, or proliferate" nuclear weapons. In fact, all tactical nuclear weapons stored in Ukraine have, meanwhile, been taken to Russia for destruction. Regarding strategic weapons, however, there are still 130 SS-19 missiles with six nuclear warheads each, and 46 SS-24 missiles with 10 warheads each. Under the treaty, the warheads would have to be taken to Russia by 1994 to be destroyed. Until then at least, the leadership in Kiev is seeking "administrative control" of these weapons. According to opinion polls, an increasing percentage of the population do not want to renounce nuclear weapons. The Greens are the only party clearly advocating freedom from nuclear weapons. But they, too, have formulated conditions. They say that in return Ukraine should at least be given a seat on the UN Security Council.

The ratification of the START I Treaty and the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty, which had been announced for May, was postponed following a heated debate in parliament. A total of 162 of 450 deputies—nationalists as well as communists—had signed a declaration in favor of Ukraine's nuclear status.

It is true that, on 3 June, Foreign Minister Anatoliy Zlenko advocated an early ratification of START I; otherwise, Ukraine would be isolated internationally. However, his deputy, Boris Tarasyuk, admitted to the press in Kiev recently that "in view of the mood among deputies," the ratification of the agreements was "problematic." The advocates of the nuclear status have formulated four main conditions (which are probably not so far from what the leadership has in mind): Security guarantees for Ukraine, compensation for its tactical and strategic nuclear weapons, help for financing the disarmament process, and control over the destruction of those weapons. Tarasyuk estimated the costs of disarmament at $2.8 billion. Earlier, a sum of $1.5 billion had been mentioned. The United States has, so far, offered only a small part of the sum in financial aid. The deputy minister said that security guarantees have been given by Great Britain, France, the United States, and Russia. China is thinking about it.

Regarding Russia, opinions in Kiev are divided. Kravchuk's chief adviser, Mikhaylchenko, said in March that Ukraine rejects a "special status" for Russia—desired by Boris Yeltsin—as the power guaranteeing peace on the territory of the former USSR. The rivalries between Moscow and Kiev are probably also the reason the ratification process has been delayed. There are many serious matters for conflict. Last week, for instance, the conflict over the Black Sea fleet increased again.

The Nuclear Code Could Be Cracked

Ukraine has, however, limited possibilities of control of the missiles on its territory. The weapons are under joint CIS command, it is, above all, Russians that serve in the missile bases, the software for missile control was developed in Russia, and the code to launch the missiles is also in Moscow. However, THE WASHINGTON POST recently cited U.S. intelligence analyses saying that Kiev is seeking "positive operational control" of the nuclear weapons. We hear from Moscow that Ukraine could crack the code in less than a year. However, in order to use the weapons against the western part of Russia, for instance, one would have to refit them for medium range.

The ratification debate will presumably last several days, and another postponement of the final decision cannot be ruled out. Whether the situation will escalate further depends on politicians who tend toward nationalism.

START I Ratification 'Deferred Indefinitely'

LD0406182093 Moscow Russian Television Network in Russian 1600 GMT 4 Jun 93

[From the "Vesti" newscast]

[Text] ITAR-TASS reports that Ukraine's parliament has deferred indefinitely ratification of the treaty on strategic land-based weapons, proposing that an interim commission should continue considering the documents relating to ratification and should submit its findings to the standing commissions of parliament. Deputy Stepan Khmara told journalists that the documents will be studied for as long as the deputies require.

Meanwhile, REUTER reports from Kiev, citing parliamentary sources, that Ukraine's Prime Minister Leonid Kuchma proposed at a closed session of the Supreme Council that Ukraine should keep its nuclear weapons, also indefinitely. Ukraine's president believes that his state cannot renounce these weapons, because they guarantee security. The United States, however, has declared that it will oppose in every possible way Ukraine's attempts to establish control over nuclear weapons. [passage indistinct]

Parliament Decides on 'Further Examination'

LD0406214493 Kiev Radio Ukraine World Service in Ukrainian 1900 GMT 4 Jun 93

[Text] On 4 June, the Ukrainian Supreme Council, at its morning plenary session, continued its examination of the issue of ratification of the Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty and of joining the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty. According to the results of the discussion, the Ukrainian Supreme Council decided to instruct the deputies' working group to sum up propositions and comments that were expressed, take them into account when finalizing the drafts of the corresponding acts, and pass them on to standing commissions. After examining these documents in the standing commissions, the working deputies' commission has to submit them to the Supreme Council for further examination.

A number of other issues of the agenda were discussed. The National Bank of Ukraine and the cabinet of ministers have been instructed to verify the amount of money in circulation in the second quarter of 1993 and the mechanism of its crediting. Additions were made to Article 55 of the law on election of people's deputies of the Ukrainian SSR and to the administrative offenses code of Ukraine. Resolutions were adopted on issues of the administrative and territorial system and on withdrawing and allocating plots of land for agricultural purposes.

The next plenary session is planned for 15 June at 1000 hours.

Further Debate on Arms Treaties

PM0706115993 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Jun 93 First Edition p 1

[Report by Irina Pogodina: "In Ukraine Tension Begins with Parliament"]

[Text] Kiev—The Ukrainian Supreme Soviet is holding a hearing of the question of the ratification of the treaty on the reduction and limitation of strategic offensive arms and on accession to the treaty on the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons.

The hearings, repeatedly deferred because parliament was busy with domestic political problems, were now prepared so hastily that the deputies did not even receive the documents under discussion. Nonetheless reports were heard from Ukrainian Foreign Minister Anatoliy Zlenko and Vasiliy Durdinets, leader of the parliamentary commission for preparing treaties for ratification and first deputy chairman of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet. In addition in a brief speech Ukrainian President Leonid Kravchuk touched on the subject of "bloc membership" and also expressed himself in favor of retaining a unified command of the CIS strategic forces instead of handing over the "button" to the Russian commander in chief.

The deputies' questions to the speakers again demonstrated a clear watershed between the views of the so-called "hawks" and "doves." But the economic factor, to wit which is more expensive, the arms race or the possession of nuclear weapons, has not yet been elucidated and in the long term could substantially change today's placement of forces.

But there is still quite a long way to go to the adoption of a decision. Despite the calls from Vasiliy Durdynets and Anatoliy Zlenko not to delay this process if only for the sake of preserving Ukraine's image, the acceleration of the matter is being prevented not only by the forthcoming work in the commissions, which is problematic at the time of the imminent summer vacation, but also by the split among deputies, which is again growing deeper on "nuclear soil."

Observers note that today this wave of resistance threatens primarily not the ratification of Start I—the almost established unity of parliament in the laborious struggle with the president on the question of the structure of executive power is being skillfully destroyed.

Belarus

Confusion in Parliament Over Signing CIS Treaty

LD0406170693 Moscow Radio Rossii Network in Russian 1000 GMT 4 Jun 93

[Text] Belarus, which for many months has maintained that it would like to remain a neutral state in the future, cannot decide whether it will have this status on joining the CIS collective security treaty. Our correspondent in Minsk, Yuriy Svirko, gives us the details:

[Svirko] On 1 June, Vyacheslav Grib, chairman of the Belarus Supreme Soviet Commission for National Security, Defense, and Fighting Crime, stated in parliament's NARODNAYA GAZETA that the treaty on collective security has still not been signed by Belarus. After reading Grib's article, Belarus Parliament Chairman Stanislav Shushkevich took the rostrum the same day and informed the deputies that he had sent the necessary letter to the presidents of countries participating in the CIS collective security treaty on 28 May. But Shushkevich's information did not clarify anything and even on 3 June many people in Belarus, including some people's deputies, still did not know whether or not Belarus has signed the Tashkent agreement. Deputy [name indistinct] even put the question to Stanislav Shushkevich, which the speaker has not yet answered. So I approached Stanislav Shushkevich himself for an explanation. He told me that by sending the letter to seven presidents he had, I quote, signed the tr on collective security. The chairman of the parliam noted that you cannot just go to the archives and sign th ashkent agreement, since the mechanism for signing it has not been set out.

Stanislav Shushkevich said: All heads of states have received a letter saying that I have the authority to sign the treaty. I have already had talks with the heads of two states, which they initiated and, incidentally, one of them even said that he very much likes our version and that during ratification they will put forward the question of carrying amendments in accordance with it.

Having explained that he is against Belarus joining the collective security treaty, Stanislav Shushkevich included reservations in the letter which many deputies did not like. In connection with this the chairman of the Belarus Supreme Soviet said: The referendum will decide whether we ratify the treaty or not, and then the question of reservations will not arise.

Nation Paying $350 Million Oil Debt to Russia

WS0406141393 Minsk Radio Minsk Network in Belarusian 0300 GMT 4 Jun 93

[Text] There will be a lessening of tension surrounding the subject of Russian oil shipments to Belarus in future negotiations with Russian government delegates in Moscow, according to Belarusian vice prime minister Nikolay Kostikov. He hopes that monthly oil shipments to Belarus will make up 11.4 million tonnes, which is the regular annual amount of oil required by Belarus. The Belarusian oil debt to Russia is $350 million. According to Nikolay Kostikov, by the end of May the government managed to shrink the oil debt by $72 million. In June, the oil debt is likely to be decreased by 50 percent.

Supreme Soviet Deputies Discuss Money, Credit

WS0406145993 Minsk Radio Minsk Network in Belarusian 1200 GMT 4 Jun 93

[Report by correspondent Mikhail Rudkovski from the Supreme Soviet in Minsk—recorded]

[Text] As usual on Fridays, our lawmakers work until 1400. After lunch, they go home. Today again, emotions took the upper hand over reason. This week, several laws were adopted. On Friday, the deputies proposed to discuss the draft law on the budget of the Republic of Belarus. Stsyapan Pisarevich, deputy chairman of the Planning and Budget Commission, reported on this draft law. It is known that the state budget's income comes from taxes. The state budget guarantees the citizens' social welfare. Currently, our state treasury is not abundant. Therefore, the majority of our citizens are not wealthy. In the event that an appropriate law is adopted, it will not resolve our problems. Meanwhile, we hope for the best. After a heated discussion, the Law on State Budget was adopted. The decree of the Supreme Soviet on the implementation of the aforementioned law was adopted as well. Next, the deputies listened to the report of the National Bank Chairman Stanislav Bogdankevich on the money and credit policy of the Republic of Belarus in 1992 and on the main guidelines of the money and credit policy in 1993. The report of the National Bank Chairman Stanislav Bogdankevich generated a mixed response from the audience.

I am inviting economist Yuriy Belenki to comment on the course of the session.

[Belenki] Excuse me for my courage, but I am quite sure that I will reveal the thoughts of the majority of our economists. The subject is that, in fact, the financial situation of 1992 repeats the financial situation in 1991. What are the reasons? The listeners know that Russian currency printed in Moscow is used all over Belarus. This intensifies the inflation.

[Rudkovski] Why does Belarus allow the reign of dollar on its territory?

[[Belenki] People no longer believe in the ruble; meanwhile, the dollar is a stable hard currency. It is obvious that people will have to buy dollars or real estate in order not to lose money. If you look into the legislation of any self-respecting country, you will learn that it would never allow such a situation to happen. When staying in Italy, you will have to change your dollars into liras.

[Rudkovski] Well, we have our own accounting checks [zaychyki].

[Belenki] No, they are not our national currency.

[Rudkovski] Is Belarus becoming a colony?

[Belenki] A variety of colony. A semi-colony.

[Rudkovski] What about Belarusian independence?

[Belenki] It is on paper, but national sovereignty should be based on a stable economy, not just empty declarations about the national independence!

[Rudkovski] What is the role of the National Bank in the monetary policy?

[Belenki] In fact, the Belarusian National Bank pursues the policy of the Russian National Bank. This policy is reflected in the guidelines of the 1993 money and credit policy of the Republic of Belarus. The whole program is full of contradictions. On the one hand, the program declares that we will limit the [word indistinct] inflation factors; on the other hand, it says we will carry on a policy of supporting economy with credits.

[Rudkovski] Excuse me, but this is absurd!

[Belenki] Right you are, but this absurdity is based on the fact that the Belarusian National Bank is not informed about the future policy of the Russian National Bank. Consequently, Belarusians write that they will undertake certain measures to stop inflation.

[Rudkovski] In short, the National Bank of Belarus is Russia's stepchild, is it not?

[Belenki] You are absolutely right. Therefore, do we need such a bank?

Moldova

Dniester Region Talks 'Not Going Anywhere'

PM0406150193 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 3 Jun 93 p 3

[Vitaliy Strugovets report: "Moldova and Dniester Region: Nobody Wants To Give Way. Talks on Settling Conflict Not Going Anywhere Yet"]

[Text] Bendery—Diplomacy, specialists claim, is above all the ability to reach compromise and make concessions. Nothing of this kind has been observed in the talks between the Dniester Region and Moldova, which have been under way in Bendery for a week now, on settling the conflict.

Even at the meeting that preceded the talks, both sides stated their intention to focus mainly on the questions of the state-territorial makeup of Moldova. Admittedly, there are different views about how to solve this problem. Tiraspol is advocating a confederal structure for the republic. Chisinau believes that compromise is only possible if the Dniester Region is given the special legal status of self-administering territory.

From these statements you could see that the talks were going to be difficult. Additionally, there has been considerable pressure from opposition forces on both sides of the Dniester. Thus, the People's Front of Moldova—which favors unification with Romania—is accusing the republic's leadership of "treachery" and of selling "Romanian soil." For its part, the United League of Social Organizations and Parties for the Defense of the Dniester Region in Tiraspol accused the leaders of the Dniester Moldovan Republic of "appeasement" and demanded that they "keep to a policy of full independence from Moldova for the Dniester Region."

The following are the positions of the delegation leaders.

Anna Volkova, deputy chairman of the Dniester Moldovan Republic Supreme Soviet, stated that "the Dniester Region will firmly adhere to a policy of creating a Moldovan confederation." "The interests of extreme forces both in Chisinau and in Tiraspol are strikingly similar, and neither side wants an independent, integrated Moldova," Nikolas Andronik, chairman of the parliamentary subcommission for the Dniester Region and head of the Moldovan delegation, believes. "We know that nobody will solve our problems for us."

Unfortunately, they are not being solved at the talks either. In their week of work the delegations have been unable to reach agreement even on defining the main principle for mutual relations.

Parliament Examines Draft Law on Ethnic Rights

AU0406130893 Chisinau BASAPRESS in English 2014 GMT 3 Jun 93

[Text] Chisinau, BASAPRESS, 3/6/1993—Within the framework of the session of the Parliamentary Commission for Civil Rights and National Relations, the project of the law concerning guaranteeing rights to people belonging to ethnic groups was examined today. Concerning the improvement of the project the remarks made by the deputies in November 1990 were taken into consideration, when they were discussed and adopted during the first reading by the Parliament of Moldova, as well as the announcement by the experts from group Helsinki Watch of supervision, aimed towards respecting international standards for the protection of civil rights from the 3rd of September 1992 and the one of the European Commission for Democracy through the law of a Parliamentary meeting of the European Council dating back to March the 30th 1993, mentioned Alexandru Arseni, the President of the Commission. "It is very important this law be adopted as soon as possible because it would improve the social and political situation in the republic and remove many acute problems," also stated Arseni. Anatoliy Lisetki, the deputy in the parliament and the member of the commission, declared that he would not participate in the discussion because he elaborated an alternative project which conceptually differs from the commission's one and which is ignored. The Deputy Georghe Ghimpu objected that for any alternative project to be discussed by the Commission this must be first of all examined and approved at the first reading by the parliament. The Law project analyzed today will be presented to parliament next week.

Kazakhstan

North Korea's NPT Withdrawal Causes Concern, Anxiety

SK0506140993 Seoul KBS-1 Radio Network in Korean 1305 GMT 5 Jun 93

[XINHUA/YONHAP from Almaty]

[Text] Kazakh President Nazarbayev stated today that he hopes North Korea would reconsider its decision to withdraw from the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty [NPT] because it can be abused by other countries.

Kazakh television reported that President Nazarbayev said the abovementioned at a meeting with North Korean Supreme People's Assembly Chairman Yang Hyong-sop, who arrived in Kazakhstan on 4 June. He said that the announcement of North Korea's withdrawal from the NPT made the Kazakh people anxious, and provided countries, which are engaged in manufacturing nuclear weapons, with a pretext.

It has been learned that Chairman Yang delivered President Kim Il-song's invitation to visit North Korea to President Nazarbayev, saying that the first high-level talks between North Korea and Kazakhstan will be a turning point in developing relations between the two countries. It has also been learned that President Nazarbayev accepted the invitation.

Nazarabayev Holds Talks With German Minister

LD0506132093 Almaty KAZTAG in Russian 1200 GMT 4 Jun 93

[Text] [No dateline as received] An official delegation of the FRG led by Carl-Dieter Spranger, minister for economic cooperation, arrived in Almaty 3 June. The guests were received by President Nursultan Nazarbayev. During the talks, the current situation and prospects for further deepening of multilateral relations between the two countries were analyzed. It was noted that the visit by the president of Kazakhstan to Germany last autumn laid a stable foundation for the development of mutually beneficial cooperation, above all, in power engineering, non-ferrous metallurgy, the chemical industry, and machine-building.

It has been decided to set up a Kazakhstani-German cooperation council in order to develop business contacts between the two countries. It is currently possible to state that some of the plans have been implemented and brought to life. For instance, air routes from Almaty-Frankfurt-am-Main and Almaty-Hannover have been established. In order to attract investments into the Kazakh economy more actively, a branch of the Deutsche Bank has been opened and joint ventures are being set up.

Kazakhstan, Nursultan Nazarbayev stressed, is ready to take new steps in that direction, in particular, to implement big projects in the field of ecology, training, and retraining of personnel and social protection of the population.

Carl-Dieter Spranger in his turn stated that in Germany it is ecology and social issues that are prioritized, and Germany is in a position to render the most skilled aid and consulting services to Kazakhstan in this respect. He readily accepted Nursultan Nazarbayev's proposal to fly over the Aral Sea region so as to carry out an on-site evaluation of the scale of the ecological disaster in order to develop a joint program of concrete measures. Prime Minister Sergey Tereshchenko, his deputy Asygat Zhabagin, and Ministers Syzdyk Abishev, Tuleutay Suleymenov, and Beysenbay Izteleuov participated in the meeting.

German Development Aid Pledged

LD0406163893 Hamburg DPA in German 0928 GMT 4 Jun 93

[Text] Almaty (DPA)—This year, for the first time, Kazakhstan will receive development aid from Germany. Following talks in Almaty with President Nursultan Nazarbayev and high-ranking government members, Carl-Dieter Spranger (Christian Social Union), Bonn's minister for economic cooperation, today pledged the central Asian country 20 million German marks [DM].

Spranger assured Nazarbayev that Bonn does not wish to attract ethnic Germans away from Kazakhstan. The 900,000 living there are the largest group of ethnic Germans in the former Soviet Union. Estimates say that up to 90 percent of them are considering emigrating, as incomes are falling and the ethnic Germans fear an upsurge of Kazakh nationalism. However, Nazarbayev would like them to stay.

This year, in response to its own application, Kazakhstan was recognized as a developing country in common with the four other central Asian CIS republics of Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, and Tajikistan. Spranger's ministry has pledged the region DM 50 million in low-interest loans for this year. Kyrgyzstan, which the minister visited earlier this week, will receive DM 15 million of this sum in 1993. Spranger said Almaty will receive between DM 10 and 15 million for the purchase of agricultural equipment and spare parts.

A new expert fund is to receive an initial DM 2 million. This is to finance visits [to Kazakhstan] by German specialists and for Kazakh experts to receive training in Germany. The fund will be boosted by a further DM 11 million over the next few years, Spranger said.

Further on Cooperation Talks

LD0506145693 Almaty Kazakh Radio Network in Kazakh 0600 GMT 5 Jun 93

[Text] Yesterday Foreign Minister Tuleutay Suleymenov received German Economic Cooperation Minister Carl-Dieter Spranger, who is leading a German Government delegation. The sides spoke with satisfaction about their success in implementing agreements that had been reached during President Nazarbayev's visit to Germany. Also discussed at the meeting were issues of strengthening cooperation in the field of trade, economy, culture, science, and technology, as well as cooperation in other fields.

Both sides demonstrated interest in signing an agreement in the near future on cultural cooperation. They focused on the status of Germans living in the republic. The head of the foreign political department told the guest, at his request, about the republic's foreign policy priorities with regard to Europe and the attempts made by the leadership of the republic to strengthen the CIS. Ambassador Sagynbek Tursunov also attended the meeting.

Narzarbayev Receives Cuban Ambassador; Ties Discussed

LD0506144693 Almaty KAZTAG in Russian 1200 GMT 4 Jun 93

[Text] [No dateline as received] On 3 June, President Nursultan Nazarbayev received the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Cuba to Kazakhstan, Rojelio Montenegro Quaspa, on his request. The diplomat handed over to the head of our state a personal message from Fidel Castro with the invitation to visit Cuba on an official visit. The invitation was received with gratitude. The terms of the visit will be agreed upon via diplomatic channels.

During the talk, the state and prospects for bilateral trade-economic relations were discussed, and additional measures for the implementation of the existing agreements in this field have been outlined. The ambassador informed Nursultan Nazarbayev about the situation in Cuba and about the efforts being made by the leadership to overcome the serious economic difficulties currently being experienced by the country. Tuleutay Suleymenov, minister of foreign affairs, participated in the meeting.

Communications Accord Signed With Russia

LD0506152093 Almaty Kazakh Radio Network in Kazakh 0600 GMT 4 Jun 93

[Text] A delegation from the federal agency of government communications and information under the Russian Federation president was in Almaty. A meeting took place between the delegation and the chairman of the Security Committee of the Republic of Kazakhstan, Lieutenant General Bulat Bayekenov. During the talks, an interstate agreement was signed on principles of cooperation and interaction in the field of governmental and coded communication.

Leninsk Servicemen 'Riot'; Ringleaders Found Out

LD0506100193 Almaty Kazakh Radio Network in Kazakh 2300 GMT 4 Jun 93

[Text] On the night of 3-4 June, as witnessed by a correspondent from the official KAZTAG official, a group of servicemen near the town of Leninsk [cosmodrome Baykonur], serving in one of the construction units of the Armed Forces of the Republic, begin to riot as the result of their open refusal and unwillingness to continue to fulfill their military duty to the motherland. The script of this story reminds us of the well-known sad story of last February [large groups of Kazakh draftees left their military units in Russia; Nazarbayev declared amnesty for deserters if they return to serve in the units located in Kazakhstan].

Again barracks and offices were set on fire by soldiers and sergeants and attempts were made to steal and destroy cars. Through carefully organized steps and correspondingly taken measures, law enforcement agencies encircled, isolated, and arrested the group of mutineers. The initiators of the open unrest have been found out.

Currently an investigation is going on, and material damage is being estimated. No casualties have been reported, but some of the military were wounded in the clash.

More on Riots Near Leninsk

LD0406172393 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 1336 GMT 4 Jun 93

[By KAZTAG correspondent Ivan Zakharchenko for TASS]

[Text] Almaty Jun 4 TASS—A group of military builders from the Kazakh Armed Forces made an attempt to organize large-scale riots on the eve of June 4 near the town of Leninsk to dodge further military service, competent sources report.

Similar events were registered in February, 1992, when soldiers and sergeants set on fire barracks and service facilities and tried to hijack cars. The law-enforcement bodies stopped their actions and detained the group.

Riot organizers have been identified. An investigation into the case is underway, the material damage is being estimated. Some servicemen were injured in the clash.

Tajikistan

Resolution on Refugees' Return From Afghanistan

LD0406202593 Dushanbe Radio Dushanbe Network in Tajik 1700 GMT 4 Jun 93

[Text] Resolution of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Tajikistan on measures for the return and reception of refugees—citizens of the Republic of Tajikistan—who are residing on the territory of the Islamic State of Afghanistan.

The Council of Ministers of Tajikistan resolves:

That a government commission should be established with the aim of providing conditions and necessary supervision to organize the reception, settlement, and employment of refugees—citizens of the Republic of Tajikistan—who are residing on the territory of the Islamic State of Afghanistan.

The government commission on the return of refugees—citizens of the Republic of Tajikistan—from the Islamic State of Afghanistan, along with the executive committees of the Soviet of People's Deputies of the Gorno-Badakhshan and Khatlon oblasts should arrange within 10 days reception centers, temporary accommodation for refugees, [word indistinct], and medical services, guarantees for their legal and personal security, issuing necessary documents proving their identity, etc.

The expenditure for setting up the reception centers for refugees, transportation, etc should be paid from the budget.

The Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Tajikistan and [words indistinct] should arrange for the expenditure.

The full text of the resolution will be published in the press.

Half Million Refugees Return; Rakhmanov Comments

LD0406210493 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 1918 GMT 4 Jun 93

[By TIA correspondent Khovar Negmat Ochirov for TASS]

[Text] Dushanbe June 4 TASS—According to the Tajik Ministry of Labour and Employment, about 590,000 refugees who, because of the civil war, were forced by the civil war to leave their homes for other less troubled parts of the republic or neighbouring CIS countries last year, have come back.

By virtue of the government's decision, the refugees are guaranteed housing, personal safety and work in accordance with their qualifications.

Imamali Rakhmanov, chairman of the Tajik Supreme Soviet, said in a televised interview that the Tajik authorities were much interested in having the refugees return to their homeland as soon as possible. "The lawful government enjoys popular support, and life is gradually returning to normal," he emphasized.

This process will be helped by a comprehensive programme for socio-economic development of the republic's capital of Dushanbe prepared by a working group of top-ranking Tajik officials led by Prime Minister Abdumalik Abdullodzhanov, who completed inspection of Dushanbe-based industrial enterprises, construction sites, social and recreational facilities.

According to Abdullodzhanov, the implementation of the programme will require large investments, but the government is prepared to make them despite a substantial national budget deficit.

Rakhmanov Issues Amnesty for Those in War

LD0506081493 Moscow Mayak Radio Network in Russian 0600 GMT 5 Jun 93

[Text] Chairman Imamali Rakhmanov of the Tajikistan Parliament made a statement to his countrymen in which he says that the Supreme Soviet of the republic has adopted a decree on general amnesty for those individuals who were involved in the fratricidal war through no fault of their own.

Rakhmanov Receives UN Envoy Kittani

LD0406212993 Dushanbe Radio Dushanbe Network in Tajik 1700 GMT 4 Jun 93

[Text] Imamali Rakhmanov, head of state and chairman of the republican Supreme Soviet, received Ismat Kittani, Iraqi diplomat and special envoy of UN Secretary General Butrus Butrus-Ghali, today. Warmly welcoming Ismat Kittani to Tajikistan, Imamali Rakhmanov said that the republic attaches special importance to the role of the UN representative in normalization of the situation and the provision of humanitarian aid. He expressed hope that the UN special envoy's visit to Tajikistan will be successful.

For his part, Mr. Kittani stated his impressions of Tajikistan and pointed out that he will soon visit Pakistan, Iran, and Afghanistan and will discuss with their leaders issues concerning normalization of the situation in Tajikistan and of providing all-round assistance to Tajikistan.

In conclusion, Imamali Rakhmanov expressed his sincere gratitude to the UN secretary general and to Mr. Kittani for their efforts and continued assistance for the normalization of the social and political situation in Tajikistan.

The talks, which were cordial and friendly, were also attended by Yuldashyev, adviser to the head of state on international and political affairs; Mirzoshoyev, chief of the head of state's office; and Olimov, foreign minister of the republic.

Speaker Terms Joint-Russian Treaty 'Historical' Event

LD0706085593 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 0740 GMT 7 Jun 93

[By KHOVAR-TASS correspondent Viktor Kozlov]

[Text] Dushanbe, June 7 (TASS)—Tajik parliament speaker Imamali Rakhmanov described the Russo-Tajik treaty on friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance, recently signed in Moscow, as an event of historical significance and epochal dimensions. In an exclusive interview, granted to the Dushanbe newspaper "Business and Politics", he said that the document was patent proof of the strong bonds linking the Russian and Tajik peoples.

"By signing the treaty, we, together with Boris Yeltsin, have expressed the good will of the Tajik and Russian peoples to live in peace and friendship, because long-lasting economic, cultural, and spiritual contacts have struck root between our two nations and we are interested in perpetuating and strengthening them," Rakhmanov stressed.

Asked about guarantees to the rights of the Russian-speaking population of Tajikistan, Rakhmanov stressed that under the treaty both states guarantee equal rights and liberties to all citizens, irrespective of their nationality, language or religion. "This," Rakhmanov stressed, "refers both to the Russian-speaking population in Tajikistan, and to the Tajiks living on the territory of Russia."

"As to the language problem, it is worth recalling that in accordance with the Tajik legislation in force, the Russian language remains an instrument of inter-ethnic communication," the Tajik parliament speaker said.

"The national wealth of the republic has been created for several past decades by the labour of representatives of different nations, therefore, their division into immigrants, 'hosts' and 'guests' will never be allowed in our country," Rakhmanov noted.

The speaker also stressed the particular importance of the articles of the Russo-Tajik treaty stipulating that Russia and Tajikistan would render each other every necessary aid, including military assistance, in case of an aggression launched upon them by a third state. He noted that this was in keeping with the U.N. charter.

"At the same time," he stressed, "it should be made clear that we do not want to go to war against anybody, preferring the language of diplomacy."

Azerbaijan

Commander, Troops of Second Corps Rebel in Gyandzha

Clash With Militia

NC0406181293 Baku TURAN in English 1350 GMT 4 Jun 93

[Text] Baku June 4 (TURAN)—This morning the internal units of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Azerbaijan having the republican procurators' sanction began the operation to disarm the armed groups in Gyandzha city reported the press-service of the president.

The official authorities often announced that one of the reason to prolong the term of emergency state was a great amount of fire-arms people stored. According to the police department information the number of such arms is some thousand barrels.

According to the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic today at 8 oclock a criminal group attacked one of the army units to capture arms. The soldiers opened fire upon the attackers, some people were killed and wounded. Some men were arrested.

As TURAN agency informed before a unit of the Armed Forces of Azerbaijan headed by the former commander of the Second Corps Surat Guseynov is quartered in Gyandzha. For the last time the soldiers under Guseynov's command expressed displeasure to present leaders and demanded Abulfaz Elichibeys resignation. Surat Guseynov brought an ultimatum demanding Elchibey to leave his president post.

According to the information coming from Gyandzha the armed conflicts are going on between Guseynov's supporters and government units.

Riot Police Seize 'Armed Militants'

LD0506142493 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 1334 GMT 5 Jun 93

[By AZERTAG correspondent Natan Barskly for TASS]

[Text] Baku June 5 TASS—Over 100 armed militants were seized by riot police in the Azeri city of Gyandzha on Saturday [5 June] after an armed group attacked a military unit there a day before, according to the press service of the president of Azerbaijan.

It quoted the republican Interior Ministry as saying that the armed units "uncontrolled by the leadership of Azerbaijan" mounted their activities early on Saturday and used civilians as a shield in front of them.

The press service did not specify whether the armed militants support the opposition, but said the critical situation emerged there in connection with the withdrawal of units of the Russian 104th Airborne Division stationed in the city which was completed on May 28.

It said the "uncontrolled" militants were staying close to the barracks and that the situation aggravated already in February as the withdrawing units left on their premises a considerable amount of weapons and several armoured vehicles. Some Russian soldiers remained as mercenaries in the city which further aggravated the situation.

The republican Interior Ministry said that communication with Gyandzha was disrupted on Friday and information coming from the city is confusing and gives grounds for rumours about enormous casualties and hostages seized by bandits.

Rebels Holding Officials

NC0506162793 Baku ASSA-IRADA in English 1600 GMT 5 Jun 93

[Text] Baku 05.06.93 (ASSA-IRADA)—Reports on the tragic events in Gyandzha contradict one another. ASSA-IRADA was given the following information by the press center of the Azerbaijan National Independence Party [ANIP] led by Etibar Mamedov: the city is under the control of Surat Guseynov. The yesterday clashes resulted in from 15 to 70 men killed. S. Guseynov, thinks ANIP media officer, took 500 hostages who laid down their arms and allegedly captured Republican General Attorney I. Shirinov, First Vice Minister of Internal Affairs G. Mamedov and First Vice Minister of National Security S. Akperov. Today a rally of S. Guseynov's supporters was held in Gyandzha. State Advisor of the President Arif Gazhiyev left for Gyandzha to hold talks with him. According to the ANIP official stand, it is the republican authorities and the officials who decided to hold this operation that are responsible for the events in Gyandzha. They must be dismissed and sued in court. The ANIP calls both sides to cease fire and launch negotiations and will do its utmost to solve the conflict, says ANIP the press center statement.

Casualties Reported

LD0506193193 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 1911 GMT 5 Jun 93

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent Viktor Shulman]

[Text] Baku June 5 TASS—Friday [4 June] clashes between armed militants in the western Azeri city of Gyandzha and the military resulted in an unspecified number of casualties, according to a televised address of the president of Azerbaijan to the nation on Saturday.

Abulfaz Elchibey expressed condolences to the families of those killed in tragic events in Gyandzha, but the exact number of victims was not specified.

Elchibey accused "outside enemies and their internal accomplices" of inspiring the clashes in the city.

The president explained that after Russian Army units were withdrawn from Gyandzha the weapons they left were seized by a local armed group and used against the government forces which were confiscating illegal arms as demanded by the state of emergency rules.

Elchibey denounced the actions of the militants and said it is necessary to stop the "dangerous developments". He called on the people to "maintain self-control and calm and do everything possible to restore civil peace".

He also said that law enforcement agencies were ordered to find those responsible for the tragic events and take measures to stabilise the situation.

Government Sends 20,000 Troops

NC0606115693 Baku ASSA-IRADA in English 1129 GMT 6 Jun 93

[Text] Baku 06.06.93 (ASSA-IRADA)—The situation in Gyandzha is tense, ASSA-IRADA was told by the HQ of ANIP [Azerbaijan National Independence Party]. Both the sides are energetically mobilizing their forces. About 20,000 soldiers of the governmental troops have been concentrated near Gyandzha. Moreover, according to the date received, yesterday the airport in Yevlah was set to fire. The adjacent houses were damaged.

Rebel Commander on 'Massacre'

NC0606131893 Baku ASSA-IRADA in English 1233 GMT 6 Jun 93

["Surat Guseynov Calls Citizens of Azerbaijan for Civil Disobedience"—ASSA-IRADA headline]

[Text] Baku 06.06.93 (ASSA-IRADA)—June 4, at 6.00 A.M. the united forces of the presidential guards, special units of the National Security Ministry [NSM], interior troops as well as the soldiers of the Azerbaijan National Army transferred from Agdere, Agdam, Fizuli and Kazakh fronts launched brother-kill-brother massacre in Gyandzha, says the address of S. Guseynov to the republican population. The military unit stationed near the residential districts of the city subjected to fire from various kinds of weapons. There were firings just in the center of the city including the point crossing of St. Jm. Jabbarly and St. Musabekov. This resulted in many civilians killed says the address. All this caused indignation among Gyandzha residents. They encircled the buildings of city police department and NSM committee where the bloodshed has been prepared and prisoned those who were realizing the Tufan (hurricane) operation under the personal instruction of President Elchibey. Among the hostages there are General Attorney of the Republic Ikhtiyar Shirinov, first deputy minister of NS, Suceddin Akperov, First Deputy Minister of Interior Affairs Gabil Mamedov, Minister of Agriculture Tofik Guseynov [names and titles as received], and other senior officials. Our republic is in a great danger. The events in Gyandzha may [sentence incomplete as received].

State Committee Leaves for Gyandzha

NC0606181293 Baku Radio Baku Network in Azeri 1700 GMT 6 Jun 93

[Text] A state committee established by President Abulfaz Elchibey has left Baku to study the situation in the city of Gyandzha and take appropriate measures to prevent the outbreak of a fratricide. The committee, which is headed by Academician Imam Mustafayev, is composed of elders, deputies, and government officials. Additional information will be made public on the committee's work.

The situation in Gyandzha and the neighboring rayons is peaceful at the present time.

New Military Officials Appointed

NC0706125393 Baku Radio Baku Network in Azeri 1000 GMT 7 Jun 93

[Text] With decrees signed by the Azerbaijani president, (Soysal) Abdulbala Ogly (Gadzhiyev) has been appointed first deputy defense minister of Azerbaijan and chief of the Azerbaijani Armed Forces General Staff. Nureddin Sadykh Ogly Sadykhov has been removed from this post.

Rebel Claims 1,250 Hostages

TA0706104693 Ankara TRT Television Network in Turkish 1000 GMT 7 Jun 93

[Text] Surat Guseynov, former Azerbaijani Army corps commander, who started an insurrection with units under his command in Gyandzha, the second largest city in Azerbaijan, is continuing his action.

Speaking at a news conference in Gyandzha, Guseynov said that government forces opened the fire that led to the insurrection. Noting that he has no special request of the government, Guseynov said that Prime Minister Panakh Guseynov and Supreme Soviet Chairman Isa Kamberov, whom he accused of issuing the command to fire, should be put on trial. He added that he is holding hostage some 1,250 people, among them high-ranking government officials. Guseynov stated that he held a telephone conversation with President Abulfaz Elchibey. Pointing out that he favors a peaceful solution of the problem, Guseynov did not give any details regarding the phone conversation. He noted that 60 of his men have been killed and 120 injured in the fighting that has been continuing since the beginning of the insurrection on Friday.

Talks between the rebels and the government aimed at solving the problem have begun. A delegation formed by Elchibey left for Gyandzha yesterday and met with Guseynov; however, no information has been obtained regarding the meeting.

Other Units Join Rebels

LD0706104793 Moscow Russian Television Network in Russian 1022 GMT 7 Jun 93

[From the "Vesti" newscast]

[Text] According to information from the information center of the Azerbaijani Social Democratic Party and the "Ekho Moskvy" radio station, Surat Guseynov, former commander of the 2d Corps of the Azerbaijani National Army, who has taken over the town of Gyandzha, is still in control of the situation in the town and surrounding regions. His supporters have also established themselves firmly in the town of Lenkoran.

This morning military detachments deployed in Mingechaur and (Yeadakh) joined him, having seized some members of the government as hostages, as well as the procurator of the republic, whom Guseynov forced to issue an order for the arrest of President Abulfaz Elchibey of Azerbaijan.

At this time the key figures of the Azerbaijan leadership are in the Ministry of Internal Affairs building attempting to negotiate with Guseynov. It has become known that troops from the northwest front and special Ministry of National Security subunits have been sent to quash the rebellion in the Gyandzha area.

USSR Flag Raised

NC0706121593 Baku TURAN in English 1120 GMT 7 Jun 93

[Text] Baku, 7 Jun (TURAN)—According to the latest information from Gyandzha, in the cause of armed conflict 40 people were dead and about the same number w re wounded. The city is under the control of former commander of Azerbaijan MF Second Army Surat Guseynov.

Red flags of former USSR are raised above some buildings in Gyandzha and a number of strategic objects (airport, Department of Internal Affairs and National Security). Executive power in the city is paralysed. The procurator of republic I. Shirinov, [First] Deputy Minister of National Security S. Akperov and Internal Affairs G. Mamedov are kept [words indistinct].

In the leaflets, spreading not only in Gyandzha but also in Yevlahk, the population is called for citizen insubordination.

The attempt of holding nonsanction rally was suppressed by the authorities on the south of Azerbaijan-in Lenkoran.

The day before the former Defense Minister Rakhim Gaziyev arrived in Gyandzha, then he took off to Moscow. As it is known, was severely critisizing present authorities and the president himself lately. [as received]

Now the city is under the control of the military units loyal to S. Guseynov.

S. Guseynov says, that the hostages will be set free on the condition of Panakh Guseynov's resignation from the prime minister post. It is known, that the 'idea' of the military units loyal to Surat Guseynov disarmament belongs to Panakh Guseynov.

As TURAN agency was informed, the authorities are gong to declare mourning in the republic in connection with numerous victims in Gyandzha.

Government Hostages Named

LD0706120893 Moscow ITAR-TASS World Service in Russian 1132 GMT 7 Jun 93

[Report by ITAR-TASS correspondent]

[Text] Baku, 7 Jun—For the fourth day, Azerbaijan's Procurator General Ikhtiyar Shirinov is being held hostage in Gyandzha, a town in western Azerbaijan. The first deputy ministers of national security and internal affairs Sulkhaddin Akperov and Gabil Mamedov were seized with him on 4 June by local armed formations beyond the control of the authorities.

According to unconfirmed reports, which have not been denied by the press service of the president of Azerbaijan, these leaders of the law enforcement agencies were sent to the region to take charge of an operation to disarm an illegal armed group under the command of the former commander of a corps of the Azerbaijan army, Surat Guseynov. An earlier official media report said the events in Gyandzha began after this armed group attacked a military unit of the national army stationed there with the aim of seizing arms and ammunition.

According to the data available, the situation in Gyandzha today is controlled completely by the supporters of Surat Guseyenov. During a news conference which took place last night, he assessed the actions of the authorities that tried to disarm his group as "criminal." As a people's deputy of Azerbaijan, he demanded the convocation of an extraordinary session of the Supreme Soviet with a view to finding a way out of the impasse that the republic finds itself in. A large rally whose participants demanded that an independent investigation commission be set up to bring to light the guilty parties in this fratricidal conflict took place here the previous day.

Meanwhile, a state commission formed by the president of Azerbaijan has arrived in Gyandzha with a view to finding out the reasons for the tragic events here, during which there were killed and injured on both sides—according to various sources, around 60 and 200 people respectively. The commission is made up of people's deputies, elders, religious figures, and members of the government.

This morning, the situation in Gyandzh was calm. Telephone communications have been restored. The local airport is not operating due to damage.

Opposition Leader Briefs Press

NC0706132793 Baku TURAN in English 1141 GMT 7 Jun 93

[Text] Baku, June 7 (TURAN)—Today in the Heaćquarters of the National Independence Party of Azerbaijan was hold press-conference of its leader Etibar Mamedov. The day before he visited Gyandzha, as a member of state commission. According to his words, the number of dead amounted 68 people, wounded about 200. Mamedov noted, that a number of opposition parties demanded the resignation of Prime Minister Panakh Guseynov, the Chairman of the Supreme Soviet Isa Kamberov and a number of another figures, who were responsible for the development and carrying the operation in Gyandzha into life, with following instituting criminal proceedings against them.

Mamedov informed, that General Procurator Ihtiyar Shirinov, who is kept as a hostage by Surat Guseynov, signed the order to arrest the president of Azerbaijan according to the 167, 102 and 117 decrees of Azerbaijan (using forces in the actions, entailing to numerous victims, exceeding the power). Mamedov thinks it possible, that this has been done under the pressure of S. Guseynov.

E. Mamedov confirmed the information, that the first deputy minister of MIA [Ministry of Internal Affairs] and MNS, [Ministry of National Security] minister of agriculture and general procurator of the Republic are under S. Guseynov's arrest. As E. Mamedov affirms, the government troops were the first to open fire on June 4. To E. Mamedov's words, S. Guseynov's relatives have been taken hostages with an aim of exchange them for Gyandzha hostages.

E. Mamedov informed journalists that the leadership of the National Independence Party is planning to held anti-government pickets, but they won't be mass.

According to E. Mamedov's words, the opposition qualifies the happening in Gyandzha as the step, leading to the civil war. At the same time, he didn't exclude the third forces participation in these events.

Rebel Claims Agreement With Government

LA0706164493 Ankara TRT Television Network in Turkish 1600 GMT 7 Jun 93

[Text] Surat Guseynov, a former Army corps commander who started a rebellion in Gyandzha, the second largest city of Azerbaijan, on Friday [4 June], has said that agreement has been reached with the government on certain issues. His press spokesman (Alpara Aliyev) said that the delegation sent to Gyandzha by President Abulfaz Elchibey agreed that the persons being accused of causing the rebellion be brought to trial. The persons being accused of causing the rebellion include Defense Minister Dadash Rizayev, Deputy Interior Minister (Gabil Mamedov), and Deputy Minister of National Security (Sulheddin Ekberov).

The delegation sent by President Elchibey later returned from Gyandzha to Baku.

As for the Azerbaijani Government, it has not yet issued a statement in connection with the agreement.

The opposition parties held a news conference in Baku today, and said that the Panakh Guseynov government is responsible for the rebellion and must resign.

Prime Minister Resigns

NC0706163793 Baku TURAN in English 1605 GMT 7 Jun 93

[Text] Baku June 7 (TURAN)—Today the Prime-Minister of Azerbaijan Panakh Guseynov has sent in his resignation [words indistinct] the president staff reported about it to TURAN agency.

The reason of his resignation is the present military crisis in Gyandzha where on June 5-6 the armed conflicts took place. During those days there were killed from 40 up to 70 people. It is known that the premier Panakh Guseynov was one of the major initiators to conduct punitive measures against located in Gyandzha army units controlled by Suret Guseynov.

As known premiers resignation is one of the conditions laid down by Suret Guseynov to conclude a truce with authorities.

As TURAN agency was informed from the persons close to president Abulfaz Elchibey intends to accept Panakh Guseynov's resignation.

According to the one of the counselors of the president wished to be unknown the most suitable candidate to the post of new premier is the leader of Nakhichevan Geydar Aliyev.

Armenia Launches Offensive in Tauzskiy Rayon

NC0506132593 Baku TURAN in English 1108 GMT 5 Jun 93

[Text] Baku, June 5 (TURAN)—In the evening of June the 4th, Armenian Armed Forces started the attack on the west of Azerbaijan in Tauzskiy Region.

In the cause of attack, Armenian side uses artillery and armored techniques. According to MIA [Ministry of Internal Affairs] of Azerbaijan information, Tauzskiy Region center and neigbouring villages are constantly attacked. The aggressor managed to reach the inland of Azerbaijan territory to 5 km towards Alibeili village. The population of the village is evacuated out of the fire.

On June the 4th at 22 oclock, the fights in this region were continued. Azerbaijan command takes measures to repel the aggression.

According to the Defence Ministry Information, on June the 5th subdivisions of Azerbaijan National Army managed to beat off Armenian Armed Forces attack, the

enemy was thrown back from Azerbaijan boundaries. 4 soldiers of Azerbaijan National Army were dead and 4 on [word indistinct] were wounded.

As the member of Milli Mejlis, retired Major-General V. Timoshenko informed, anti-air system "Krug" had been recently transported from Armenia to Nagorno-Karabakh. The "Krug" system aimed on security of land forces from aviation flights. Major- General connects the appearance of new "Krug" system with preparance of large sized Azerbaijan Armed Forces attack.

General on Air Defense System

OW0506144993 Baku Azerbaycan Radio Televiziyasi Television Network in Russian 1500 GMT 2 Jun 93

[From the "Telefaks" newscast, presented by Samir Askerkhanov]

[Text] Despite all attempts to turn the Armenian-Azerbaijani conflict from fighting to negotiations, the Armenian side is continuing to increase its military presence on Azerbaijani territory. According to the latest reports, large amounts of military equipment are being moved to the highland [nagornaya] part of Karabakh, including Krug antiaircraft missile installations.

Here is the expert opinion of General Timoshenko.

[Begin recording] [Correspondent Samir Askerkhanov] According to available information, the Armenian side recently moved the Krug system to Karabakh. As an antiaircraft defense specialist, can you tell us what it is? I understand that it is a very expensive piece of equipment and Armenia could hardly have received this system accidentally right before the intensification of combat activities. What sort of system is it?

[Timoshenko] Well, the Krug system used to be and continues to be a PVO [Air Defense] weapon of the ground forces. As you know, there is the PVO, which are purely Air Defense Forces, and there are air defense forces in the Ground Forces. So this Krug system is part of the arsenal of the Ground Forces PVO. Its task is to provide cover for ground forces during operations of large strategic formations. So it operates against airborne targets.

Now if a system of this kind has been moved then apparently ...[pauses] I am not fully familiar with the deployment of troops in Armenia and I do not know the composition of the Transcaucasus Military District, but there was an Army there. This system belonged to the Transcaucasus Military District in Armenia and apparently it remained there and was simply turned over to Armenia. Now with the strengthening of forces on the front, in order to provide cover for its troops...

[Askerkhanov, interrupting] Could we say that Armenia has moved the system in connection with the increase in combat activities? Could it be using it to cover its troops?

[Timoshenko] Yes, of course, in order to prevent our air forces from hitting their troops. It is for the destruction of our airborne targets. Undoubtedly, it is a system that is used when ground forces are in action. [end recording]

Fire in Milli Mejlis Building Under Investigation

NC0406181393 Baku ASSA-IRADA in English 1725 GMT 4 Jun 93

[Text] Baku 04.06.93 (ASSA-IRADA)—As it's known to ASSA-IRADA correspondent from reliable sources today the fire took place at Milli Mejlis building. The reasons of fire are unknown. A few apartments have been burnt down. The investigation is being conducted.

Blamed on Faulty Wiring

NC0506111793 Baku TURAN in English 0848 GMT 5 Jun 93

[Text] Baku, June 5 (TURAN)—Yesterday at 18 oclock on local time on the 13th story of the Azerbaijan Supreme Soviet building began the fire. In a several minutes flame reached the 14th and 15th stories of the building. Arrived firemen could localize and liquidate the flame at 18:30.

According to the information of MIA [Ministry of Internal Affairs] of Azerbaijan fire guard department, the fire began because of disrepair in wiring system. There was no dead during the fire. Several people received burns in a small degree.

According to the information from the same source, the highest stories of Republic parliament were damaged a little.

Commander's Office Notes 'Armed Resistance' in Baku

NC0506143493 Baku ASSA-IRADA in English 1354 GMT 5 Jun 93

[Text] Baku 05.06.93 (ASSA-IRADA)—Armoured technic appeared on the streets of Baku. ASSA-IRADA correspondent applied today to the commandant's office for the comment. There are no reasons to worry about, commandant's officer Nazim Aliyev said. Armoured technic appeared on the streets to strengthen measures of security. As it is known disarmament is carried out in the connection with the emergency situation. But at present we are confronted with armed resistance, Nazim Aliyev said.

State Secretary Defends Extension of Emergency Rules

OW0706050193 Baku Azerbaycan Radio Televiziyasi Television Network in Russian 1500 GMT 4 Jun 93

[From the "Telefaks" newscast]

[Text] Responding to a question about the legality of the decision to extend the emergency situation regime

adopted by the National Assembly by a simple majority, State Secretary Ali Kerimov told a news conference at the president's offices that in accordance with article eight of the law on emergency situations, the extension of the emergency situation regime, as opposed to its introduction, can be adopted by a simple majority rather than two-thirds of the vote.

The state secretary also noted that the Baku city commandant plans to ease the emergency situation regime in the near future. The question of reducing the curfew is under review.

Elchibey Blames 'Certain Groups' for Conflict

LD0406165193 Moscow Mayak Radio Network in Russian 0730 GMT 4 Jun 93

[Excerpts] So once again, even the second version of the three-power peace initiative devised by the United States, Turkey, and Russia, with concrete additions and commentaries at the insistence of Armenia, has not so far led to a peaceful settlement of the Armenian-Azerbaijani conflict. [passage omitted]

There are moves to secure CIS backing for the three-power initiative. In this way, the three-power initiative is to acquire the status of an official document of the Minsk CSCE group, which will strengthen its significance and weight. Some forces benefit, though, from the confrontation between the two peoples, which they use as a lever to realize their own interests in a region that has an undoubtedly favorable geopolitical location and possesses rich natural resources. Such is today's reality, which Azerbaijan's President Abulfaz Elchibey described, however, as encouraging. In an interview with our program, the president of Azerbaijan said:

[Begin Elchibey recording in Azeri fading to Russian translation] Unfortunately, the three-power plan put forward by the United States, Russia, and Turkey has not been fully approved by the Armenian side. Although the Armenian leadership has, on the whole, approved the proposed plan, it has not signed it. Nevertheless, Azerbaijan has unambiguously approved and signed the document. This confirms again that Azerbaijan is seeking a peaceful solution to the problems more than Armenia is. One would like to believe that Armenia is again weighing all the advantages and disadvantages, and is again working out its attitude toward the problem. However, the search for a peaceful way continues. Interest in the problem has increased in political circles in the United States, Russia, and Turkey and (?the efforts) are intensifying.

I am optimistic. Tension has abated recently on the border and shooting has been reduced. Judging by reports from both sides, all participants in the conflict have a growing desire for peace. However, the political efforts of certain groups which do not realize how important it is to establish peace are offering resistance. The existence of a majority in favor of a peaceful settlement will probably lead to the agreement of those groups. Certain steps have already been taken, and there will be new ones soon. Changes cannot take place all at once. They come about gradually. [end recording] [passage omitted]

Karabakh Leader Says Prevailing Calm 'Ominous'

LD0406172593 Moscow Mayak Radio Network in Russian 1400 GMT 4 Jun 93

[Text] There have been no reports from the Karabakh fronts for over two days. Levon Melik-Shakhnazaryan, member of the Nagorno-Karabakh Republic Supreme Soviet presidium, told a Pro-Armenia correspondent that the prevailing calm is ominous. In his words, it is equally quiet in the propaganda front, too. Baku television and radio commentators have suddenly forgotten the Karabakh topic.

Kerimov Says Status of Russian Troops Must Be Determined

OW0506115093 Baku Azerbaycan Radio Televiziyasi Television Network in Russian 1500 GMT 2 Jun 93

[From the "Telefaks" newscast]

[Text] In an interview with KHABAR-SERVICE correspondent Ali Kerimov, the Azerbaijan state secretary said that by demanding that Russian Federation leaders determine the status of the six Russian soldiers tried by the Azerbaijani court, the republic is pursuing one aim—to find out how long Russian soldiers will continue fighting on the side of the Armenian Armed Forces. He stressed that official Baku is inclined to view the issue of these Armenian mercenaries within the general context of the participation of Russian servicemen in the Armenian-Azerbaijani conflict.

According to the state secretary certain circles in Russia are distorting facts and misleading people and consciously shaping anti-Azerbaijan sentiments.

Kerimov said that representatives of the specially established commission of the Russian Federation Parliament, who arrived in Baku on 31 May, will review the situation relating to the participation of Russian soldiers in the Armenian-Azerbaijani conflict together with members of the National Assembly. They must determine whether this should be construed as a mercenary act or whether it should be considered a part of purposeful aggressive actions against Azerbaijan.

The Russian Government must unequivocally determine the status of its citizens taking part in this undeclared war and adopt decisive measures to stop the flow of its servicemen into the Armenina Army, Kerimov noted in conclusion.

Armenia Rejects Humanitarian Aid From Kazakhstan

NC0406183693 Baku TURAN in English 1350 GMT 4 Jun 93

[Text] Baku June 4 (TURAN)—Armenian Government officially rejected the humanitarian action of international programme on rendering the help to fighting states, operating in Kazakhstan under the motto "To Save the Children".

Together with this, in the framework of this help, there were delivered 10 tons of valuable childrens feeding. But before the delivery of the same cargo from Armenia to Yerevan, Oldzhas Suleymenov received the telegramme, that had run: "Armenia doesn't need any help from Kazakhstan".

According to the proposal of the initiator of the programme, the president of international organization "Nevada-Semipalatinsk", O. Suleymenov, the help, that Armenia rejected was also delivered to Azerbaijan.

Iranian Intelligence Reprotedly Steps Up Operations

LD0406210793 Moscow Ostankino Television First Channel Network in Russian 2000 GMT 4 Jun 93

[From the "Novosti" newscast]

[Text] POSTFACTUM journalists managed to get an unusual piece of news today. Quoting Baku sources, they reported that Azerbaijan's security ministry has uncovered approximately 50 agents working for Iran's intelligence service since the beginning of this year. According to those sources, Tehran has stepped up its secret operations on the territory of Azerbaijan. This report came from POSTFACTUM news agency.

British Parliamentarians Tour Conflict Zone

OW0706042493 Baku Azerbaycan Radio Televiziyasi Television Network in Russian 1500 GMT 4 Jun 93

[From the "Telefaks" newscast]

[Text] Speaking before his departure from Baku Airport, Edward Gardner, member of a British parliamentary delegation on an official visit to Azerbaijan, said that the aim of the visit to various regions of Azerbaijan was to see firsthand the results of the aggressive actions of Armenia.

A KHABAR-SERVICE correspondent was told by the president's press service that Harold Ellison, delegation head, Edward Gardner, Jane Duncan, and John Reid, representatives of Britain's highest legislative body, had visited Fizulinskiy, Kazakhskiy, and Zangelanskiy rayons on 1 and 2 June. They visited border zones where they witnessed a lot of destruction in population centers. They saw firsthand villages that had been burned to the ground by the Armenian armed forces, met and talked with refugees, and acquainted themselves with their living conditions.

Milli Mejlis To Accept Share of USSR Foreign Debt

NC0506125793 Baku TURAN in English 1108 GMT 5 Jun 93

[Text] Baku June 5 (TURAN)—Milli Mejlis, on its last sitting, made a decision on admitting by Azerbaijan its duties to pay off the parts of external debts of former USSR.

According to the [words indistinct] proposal, the decision on 'nix variant' had passed. In other words Azerbaijan, admitting its share in the external debt, will not put a claim on the part of former USSR assets. But this variant is possible in case of defrosting of Azerbaijan currency [word indistinct] that were kept in the state bank of the USSR.

Official Notes Conditions for Joining CIS Economic Union

OW0706075993 Baku Azerbaycan Radio Televiziyasi Television Network in Russian 1500 GMT 5 Jun 93

[From the "Telefaks" newscast]

[Text] The draft economic union of the CIS countries was discussed at the CIS consultative conference which was held in Minsk from 1 to 3 June. However, despite a detailed review of all proposals a specific mechanism for the implementation of this idea was not worked out.

Talking about this to a KHABAR-SERVICE correspondent, Salekh Aliyarov, Azerbaijan deputy minister of economics who participated in the conference as an observer, noted that the package of proposals on organizing a union has been sent back for additional work by the governments of member countries of the forum. The proposed recommendations will be tabled for discussion once again at a conference to be held in Minsk on 16 June, after which they may be signed at a regular meeting of members of governments which will be held in Yerevan on 30 June.

Salekh Aliyarov particularly stressed that the address of Aleksandr Shokhin, vice premier of the Russian Federation, at the conference, in which he declared that membership in the economic union envisages a partial renunciation of sovereignty, caused consternation among most of the experts. Talking about Azerbaijan's position on this issue, Salekh Aliyarov noted, and I quote: "Azerbaijan can join this union only if this union will not interfere in military and political issues and if there will be no infringement on the sovereignty of member countries of the union."

Privatization Mechanism To Differ From Russian Model

OW0706104793 Baku Azerbaycan Radio Televiziyasi Television Network in Russian 1500 GMT 4 Jun 93

[From the "Telefaks" newscast]

[Text] Many people associate the future of economic reforms in the republic directly with the fulfillment of the privatization program. It is already clear that there will be privatization. However, the bitter experience of a number of new states has raised concerns about how it should be initiated, what timeframes should be determined for its implementation, and how failure and confusing decisions can be avoided. These are just some of the problems that require detailed solutions.

Our correspondent, Tofik Abbasov, met (Zhangil) Mamedov, a responsible official of the State Property Committee, and asked him a number of questions on this topical issue.

[Begin recording] [Abbasov] Everyone now is discussing the question of how privatization will be carried out in Azerbaijan. The main thing, of course, is that a Law on Privatization already exists, but there is no mechanism for implementing it. What is being done about this?

[Mamedov] You are right to say that the Law on Privatization already exists. The National Assembly adopted it back in January. A program of privatization of state property in the Republic of Azerbaijan is ready and there is a mechanism for this. It was discussed during the first reading of the law by the National Assembly's Economic Commission and was returned for additional work. We took the comments and proposals into consideration and worked on them. Literally yesterday we sent these documents back to the National Assembly. I think that a session of this commission will look at the program and mechanism again in the nearest future and it will be recommended to the National Assembly.

[Abbasov] There is also the matter of experience in the neighboring states, the nearby foreign countries, as they say now. If we were to emulate any of them, whose experience is the closest— Kazakhstan or some other Central Asian Republic.

[Mamedov] It is true in fact that when we were preparing these materials and documents we worked with the laws of these countries, the former republics of the former Soviet Union including Russia. But I must say that in some aspects, of course, we have deviated from their fundamental point of view. We have our own position on some issues, particularly in the area of privatization checks. As you know, privatization checks would cause additional inflationary pressures, and so we are proceeding without vouchers. A separate account in the Savings Bank will be opened for every person, every citizen of the republic, and all operations will be carried out by way of transfers. [end recording]

World Bank Group Recommends Technical Assistance

NC0506112093 Baku ASSA-IRADA in English 0901 GMT 5 Jun 93

[Text] Baku, 5 June (ASSA-IRADA)—The consultative group of the World Bank recommended to extend technical assistance to Azerbaijan. Such decision was adopted at the second meeting of this group. The World Bank worked out the complex program which will favour for development of market reforms in Azerbaijan, republican First Vice-Premier Ali Masimov, told ASSA-IRADA, the programme covers all the spheres—industry and agriculture, environment problems and medicine, culture and education, the common value of technical assistance is about 50-55 mln [million] dollars.

Split Perceived in Azerbaijani Ruling Elite

PM0706173393 Moscow ROSSIYSKAYA GAZETA in Russian 8 Jun 93 First Edition p 7

["Commentary" by Arif Useynov: "Not Having Withstood the Trial by Power"]

[Text] Baku—Sallies against the supreme power by two influential National Front leaders—ex-Defense Minister Ragim Kaziyev and ex-Interior Minister Iskander Gamidov—are being interpreted by observers as a sign of a profound split in the ruling Azerbaijani elite. From the pages of the popular press the rebel generals are aiming their poisoned arrows at the Azerbaijani president and his team. I will note that it is a long time since anyone has behaved so brazenly toward the head of state, who only yesterday was the idol of both ministers.

What has happened? First, the forecasts of the analysts have proved justified: The National Front elite is not so monolithic as it looked, and second, not all of its leaders have withstood the test by "brass trumpets"—by power. They obtained the power they coveted—in the year of the democratic state's existence they have managed to wreak so many disasters that the National Assembly agreed to the resignation of the leaders of the two power ministries. Army commanding officers were wallowing in corruption and not ensuring the defense of Karabakh. High-ranking military chiefs and responsible employees of the military department have been arrested.

The republic leadership greeted the anniversary of the May revolution, the observer of the U.S. WASHINGTON POST commented, laden with "unrealized opportunities." The poor standard of the "professional support" for the democratic transformations played its part, and will evidently continue to do so for a long time. This is, as they say, a matter that will improve with time, if professionalism in running the state is not adulterated by the political bids of yesterday's Communists, who restyled themselves as "democrats," and today's neo-democrats, who have won themselves a reputation as

self-seekers and corrupt wheelers and dealers. The battle for power is not abating in the provinces—the papers are full of reports about it.

The proof of this is the fall in the National Front's popularity. Its social base—the poorest strata of the population, refugees, people who have had their homes razed to the ground—is gradually becoming aware that it has given excessive credence to promises: promises to end the Karabakh war in three months, and to feed the people within six. Alas, there are no achievements to boast of. In addition the Front's top leaders fling mud at each other in full view of everyone, while the masses' former universal trust for yesterday's leaders is being eroded.

It should not be doubted: Democracy in this guise suits no one, and scarcely any political party is capable of changing the situation by taking the "denunciations path." Those leaving the camp of the supporters of the president's policy to swell the already querulous opposition strike poses and fire on the democrat staff. The edict on extending the state of emergency by another 60 days deprives them of room to maneuver, active operations, and their favorite strategy—the possibility of attracting masses of the discontented to new rallies. Experts suggest that without "emergency situations" it is extremely difficult to smooth things over with the "rebel comrades-in-arms," who, it would appear, have undertaken to rock the year-old "democracy" to its foundations.

Of course, people sympathize with the unflappability of Abulfaz Elchibey, who is distancing himself from his comrades-in-arms without regret, depriving them of high office and privileges. Ambitions cost people too dear. But the crisis in the regime is manifest.

Latvia

Voting Under Way for Parliament in Riga

LD0506102393 Riga Radio Riga Network in Latvian 0900 GMT 5 Jun 93

[Excerpt] Here is the latest information on the progress of the elections. First, for those who are interested, the current chairman of the Supreme Council, Anatolijs Gorbunovs, is expected to arrive to vote at polling district 208 in the Vidzeme region in the rural district of Marupe, at 1200. Now here are my colleague Birute Eglite's impressions of the election atmosphere in Riga and on the streets of Riga.

[Eglite] Yes, even at 0800 there was an unusually large number of people in the streets of Riga. Families are gathered in the white blouses of the [word indistinct] firm. It is a real holiday atmosphere. I've been popping in at several polling stations and it seems voters are being greeted by the smell of birch boughs and a solemn, sedate atmosphere. At polling station 103 five women arrived without passports but with a note from some firm which noted that their passports had been taken to St. Petersburg for visas. Unfortunately such a note is invalid. If for some reason you have no passport, you have to get a reference from the passport table. All the passport tables are operating today and tomorrow.

At polling station 103, located at the First Riga Secondary School, 430 people had already voted by 1100. Unending streams of voters are also at polling station 197 and elsewhere.

The greatest unrest was by the freedom monument. Several hundred noncitizens gathered there to protest not having the right to vote. They are singing Moscow Nights. Right beside them are picketers urging a vote for the For the Fatherland and Freedom alliance or the LNNK [Latvian National Independence Movement]. Circulating among them are both our own and foreign journalists. One can only hope that the police and security forces will not allow such a powder keg to flare up. [passage omitted]

High Voter Turnout Reported

LD0606165193 Moscow Ostankino Television First Channel Network in Russian 1445 GMT 6 Jun 93

[From the "Novosti" newscast]

[Text] Elections to the Sejm—the parliament—are taking place in Latvia for the first time in 67 years. Twenty-three political groups are contesting seats as deputies. Today is the final day of voting. As our correspondent Sergey Antsupov reports, 79.7 percent of the electorate have taken part in the elections so far. About 60 international observers from European countries, the United States, and Canada are following the course of the elections. Russia has not sent representatives because it believes that human rights are being violated in Latvia. The polling stations will close this evening and then the vote count will start. Even the Latvian Fools' Party is contesting seats in parliament. Its candidates promise that they will steal less than others and will make people laugh.

Results of Election Abroad

LD0606175793 Riga Radio Riga Network in Latvian 1700 GMT 6 Jun 93

[Text] The fifth Supreme Council elections in Latvia have ended. By noon 818,522 people, or 65.7 percent of the electorate, had voted. Our correspondents Uldis Grinbergs and Haralds Burkovskis are reporting from the Supreme Council today about the latest data on voters' activity.

[First correspondent] So then, the elections have ended and polling stations are now closed. The counting of ballots will soon begin. We will know how many voters have taken part in the elections at about 2200 this evening, when the first ballots will have been counted. At the moment, in the Red Hall of the Supreme Council a news conference has begun, where the data is being presented on how many voters have participated in the elections abroad. Now I am inviting my colleague to the microphone to tell us what are the results of the elections abroad.

[Second correspondent] There are preliminary data on the political parties which got the necessary 4 percent of the votes among voters abroad. So then, 23.7 percent of the electorate abroad voted for the Latvian National Independence Movement; 13.8 percent for the Latvian Peasants' Union; and 13.6 percent for the election coalition For the Fatherland and Freedom.

At the moment the results for other political organizations are being given. It is possible that after a while we can switch over again.

[First correspondent] Yes, those are the results of the elections abroad.

Further Details on Election Abroad

LD0606202993 Riga Radio Riga Network in Latvian 1900 GMT 6 Jun 93

[Text] Voting for candidates to the Supreme Council ended in Latvia two hours ago.

The elections abroad, involving 16 countries, ended on 2 June, and 18 [as heard] Latvian citizens participated in the elections abroad. Of these, 1,387—7.5 percent—voted for the Latvian Union of Christian Democrats; 2,500—13.6 percent—for the For the Fatherland and Freedom; 2,541—13.8 percent—for the Latvian Peasants' Union; 4,371 citizens—23.7 percent—for the Latvian National Independence Movement; and 6,301—34.2 percent—for the Way of Latvia election alliance. These parties gained more than the necessary 4 percent

and can thus aspire to the Supreme Council. Of course, the election results in Latvia may yet change this somewhat.

We can, however, add that we have not received election results from Finland and data from some constituencies in the United States.

However, of the voters abroad, 26 voted for the Happiness of Latvia; seven for the Russian National-Democratic list; and 111 for the Anticommunist alliance.

'Way of Latvia' Party Leading

LD0606224293 Riga Radio Riga Network in Latvian 2100 GMT 6 Jun 93

[Dispatch by correspondent Harald Burkovskis from the Red Hall of the Supreme Council]

[Text] Here are the latest results which have been received. In Daugavpils rayon, the Way of Latvia got 5,766 votes; the Harmony for Latvia/Revival for the National Economy, 4,253; the Latvian Peasants' Union, 3,914; the Equal Rights, 3,029; and the Union of Christian Democrats, 1,568.

The Way of Latvia has also come first in Valka rayon, obtaining 8,889 votes; second was, as in Daugavpils rayon, the Peasants' Union, which got 2,941 votes; third was the Latvian National Independence Movement, with 1,233; and fourth was the Democratic Center Party with 1,008.

And now data about Liepaja rayon. The Way of Latvia—I am sorry, this is the data only for Liepaja town. The Way of Latvia comes first. The number of votes cast for it was 14,406; the For the Fatherland and Freedom alliance came second, with 4,148; the Latvian National Independence Movement was third with 2,742; and fourth was the Peasants' Union with 1,833.

Are you interested in data from Jelgava and Balvi rayons? Hello?

[Announcer] Hello. We are very interested in the data from [words indistinct].

[Burkovskis] All right. The situation in Balvi rayon is very similar. The Way of Latvia came first with 8,776 votes; the Latvian Peasants' Union was next with 2,680; the Latvian National Independence Movement was third with 1,866; fourth was the Latvian Union of Christian Democrats with 1,560; and the Harmony for Latvia/Revival for the National Economy won 1,883 votes. [figures as heard]

Now data from Jelgava rayon. The Way of Latvia came first—this was very peculiar and strange—with 5,148 votes; the Latvian National Independence Movement won 4,751; the Latvian Peasants' Union won 2,320; votes and the Harmony for Latvia/Revival for the National Economy won 1,537 votes.

Summing up, 72.5 per cent of residents eligible to vote have voted.

At the moment we have no other data. Let us wait, then. After a while we will obviously get in touch with you and report data from other rayons and [words indistinct]. Thank you.